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## ALLIES FIX TERMS FOR BRINGING END TO BALKAN CRISIS

Ambassadors' Decisions Issued  
and League of Nations Ac-  
tion Is Now Awaited

Belief Is Expressed That Greece  
Will Not Object to the Pro-  
posals for a Settlement

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, Sept. 8.—The Council of Ambassadors has reached partial de-  
cisions for settling the Italo-Greek trouble. These are contained in a  
lengthy document prepared yesterday  
and issued today, and indicate the  
moral satisfaction Greece will have to  
give and the material satisfaction to  
be determined after the commission  
appointed to inquire into the grave  
affair near Janina has reported to the  
ambassadors' conference.

As showing that the League of Nations and the Ambassadors' Council have collaborated admirably in seeking a solution of the difficulty it has to be stressed that the proposals made by the Council of the League, by which Greece could make an amende honorable from a moral point of view and forward it to the ambassadors, have been adopted, thus providing an accord between the two bodies.

**Discussion Over "Neutral"**  
The official belief here is that Greece will not object to the proposals that its fleet should salute the inter-  
allied fleet, composed for the most part of Italian vessels, without the salute be-  
ing returned, that a funeral service for the victims should be held in Athens Cathedral and be attended by the members of the Government, the flags of Greek warships remaining half-  
masted during its progress, and that the Greek Government should deposit 50,-  
000 lire as a guarantee of payment of reparations due to Italy.

Greece wanted a neutral president on the investigation commission, but this proposal led to much discussion, since it was not clear what was meant by "neutral," as it was not a question of war, diplomatic relations not having been interrupted. However, to overcome this difficulty a Japanese chairman has been appointed, and it is expected that this step will satisfy Greece. It is now suggested that as the League of Nations proposals for obtaining moral satisfaction have been adopted, it will not concern itself further with the matter, and will leave the Council of Ambassadors to carry it through, as far as Italy has promised to quit Corfu and other islands after reparations have been obtained.

**Diplomacy Triumphs**  
This has always been the French idea, and it has to be remarked that the standpoint of procedure to be adopted in finding a solution that diplomacy, as practiced at the Quai d'Orsay, has so far prevailed. But there is reason to believe that the promise supposed to have been given by Italy is contingent on the amount of reparations awarded. It is feared that if the amount is not considered satisfactory, Italy may dissent and remain in possession of the islands. In that case the question of League intervention would again arise.

Indeed, it is not certain whether, notwithstanding the decisions of the Council of Ambassadors, it will accept the hint conveyed to it by the French press and leave the matter entirely in the hands of the interallied body sitting in Paris. In these circumstances considerable importance is attached to the meeting at Geneva on Monday. The League has to take note of the passionate desire of the states of the Little Entente and neutral nations that it should stick to its prerogatives as defined in the Covenant and insist on exercising its authority.

**What Can League Do?**  
However, French official opinion is that the League will agree that the ambassadors should continue their action, more especially as it can take credit for having inspired the decisions so far reached. Should Italy not accept the final solution and refuse to quit Corfu the activity of the League would become more pronounced. But what could it do? It was asked by French diplomats who have never questioned its competence. It is emphasized that it has no material force to back up its decisions and in this connection regret is once more expressed that at the time of its formation the French proposal for an international force was rejected.

France seems to have made up its mind that the League and the Ambassadors' Council will continue to co-operate and that the Italo-Greek difficulty is as good as settled, for there are strong hints that Signor Mussolini has had it borne upon him that no good will come to Italy if the findings of the commission of inquiry are rejected.

## Albanians Deny They Refused to Allow an Investigation

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Albanian Minister, in an interview here this morning, told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that it was incorrect to say Albania refused to allow the Ambassadors' Council to conduct an investigation on Albanian soil into the Janina murders. The refusal was not categorical. Albania, however, did certainly feel that since the murders occurred outside its borders it was not compatible with its dignity that the inquiry should be held on its territory. It nevertheless would offer all assistance to clear up the mystery.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

## WARNING BY ITALY GIVEN JUGOSLAVS

Press Advises Country to Accept  
Proposal — Commission's  
Decision Postponed

By Special Cable

ROME, Sept. 8.—While the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations in Geneva is being followed in Italy with increasing interest, it is generally believed there is little chance of a peaceful solution of the Greco-Italian dispute. "There is no doubt that if the British point of view prevails, Italy's withdrawal from the League will immediately follow. While several attempts are being made in order to find a conciliatory formula, which not only satisfies the just demands of Italy but must save the existence of the Hague policy, the Rome Government remains unchanged."

Instructions given the Italian delegates are to be carried out literally, no matter what consequences follow. While the outlook, therefore, is very gloomy, the announcement that the Flume question, which a week ago was semiofficially announced as practically settled, is again reopened, renders the situation increasingly delicate and the future uncertain.

Telegrams from Paris and Belgrade show that the Yugoslav Government, finding the latest Italian proposals in regard to Flume unacceptable, determined to submit the Italo-Jugoslav dispute to the arbitration of the President of the Swiss Confederation, according to the precise stipulations of the treaty of Rapallo. Will Italy submit itself to arbitration or retake its liberty of action? An authoritative Fascist newspaper, *Idea Nazionale*, believes that "the most likely Jugoslav answer to the Italian project will be in the negative." Further, the idea, in recapitulating the negotiations, says that the Jugoslav delegates made grave objections on several points of the Italian proposal, which objections, if accepted, would substantially alter the Italian formula.

It is certain, however, that Italy will not make any further concessions. How will this new crisis be solved, and what will be the attitude of the Little Entente? It is believed here that Italy's conflict with Greece is encouraging Jugoslavia to adopt an intransigent attitude in the hope of obtaining a change in the Italian stand-point. The Italian press warns Jugoslavia that it would be the gravest error not to accept the Italian proposal which safeguards also Jugoslav interests.

## Belgrade Sides With England

By Special Cable

BELGRADE, Sept. 8.—The Jugoslav Italian delegates to the Flume commission have disagreed on several points. The Belgrade Government considers the work of the commission concluded, and demands that the settlement be referred to the arbitration of the Swiss President, according to Article V of the Rapallo Treaty. The Government considers this action is not inimical to Italy, but that it may finally clear up a difficult situation and establish good relations with Italy. The Government has still no official declaration of the Greco-Italian dispute, but awaits the return of Mr. Pashitch, the Premier. The Daily Vreme writes that the Government favors the British view that the League is competent to settle the dispute.

## ENFORCEMENT PLANS READY FOR GOVERNOR

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Roy A. Hayes, Prohibition Commissioner, now President Coolidge and presented to him a program for the conference of governors to be called by the President to consider the problems of prohibition enforcement.

The program was informally dis-  
cussed and the President is expected to make an announcement within a few days giving details of the proposed conference and its date.

## INDEX OF THE NEWS

SEPTEMBER 8, 1923

General

W. C. T. U. Parade is Triumph for Drys	1
Italy Warns Jugoslavia	1
Passive Resistance in Reich Nears End	1
Allies Fix Balkan Terms	1
Corfu's Position Interests London	2
Italy Attaches Artificial Waiting	2
Palestinian Jews Like Cooperation	2
Miners Strike Nears End	4
State Can Investigate Gasoline Price	4
Gen. Smuts Leaves for London	5
Britain Loyal Friend of France	5
Educational Exchange for Adults	6
Inconsistency Seen in Vaccination Law	6
New Testament	6
Romney Brock Canons on Authority of Good	6
Spanish-America Suffrage Drive Planned	9
The Week in Dublin	9
Finances	
Bullish Factors in Grain Market	10
Stocks Generally Firm	10
Stock and Bond Quotations	10
Wall Street Sentiment Better	11
Wheat Market Shows Improvement	11
New York Stock Market Weekly Price	11
Range	11
Sports	
Lynn Retains Senior Title	12
Motors	12
Ehmke Pitches No-Hit, No-Run Game	12
Canadian Seniors Win Team Title	12
Ariel and Huskie II Race for Title	13
Pickups	13
Features	
Twilight Tales	2
The Page of the Seven Arts	8
Letters to the Editor	9
The Ruralist and His Problems	13
The Music Page	16
The Home Forum	17
Thought, Word, and Deed	17
Education in America	18
Editorials	18

## Japanese Relief Chief



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**Brig.-Gen. Frank Ross McCoy**  
American Army Officer Who Went to Nippon Recently on Leave, Has Been Named Director-General of American Relief.

## JAPANESE RELIEF QUOTAS EXCEEDED IN MANY CITIES

Red Cross Drives Reported Highly Successful Throughout America—Damage Reports Held Exaggerated

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—With the half-way mark passed the \$5,000,000 Japanese relief fund, the American Red Cross today expressed confidence that a few days will see the fund oversubscribed. President Coolidge headed the list of contributors yesterday, sending a check for \$100 to the Washington Chapter of the Red Cross. A total of \$2,739,000 was reported at headquarters today.

According to plans worked out this morning at the meeting presided over by Mr. Payne and attended by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Geary was asked to head the committee which would act in co-operation with Mr. Woods in action taken to administer American relief in Japan.

A message received from James P. Davis, Consul General at Shanghai, reported that Gen. Frank R. McCoy and Col. G. T. Langhorne have left for Japan to direct American relief measures.

Building material valued at more than \$100,000 has been contributed by lumbermen of the Northwest, according to information received by Red Cross officials today. This material will be used to rebuild homes in the devastated city and for warehouses to store relief supplies. The lumber will be sent to Japan immediately on vessels of the United States Shipping Board, which are held in readiness at Seattle.

Masanao Hanahara, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, assured the Red Cross today that the Customs Act of Japan provided for free entry of all articles intended for relief purposes.

President Coolidge believes that Japan will need \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 within the next two or three

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

## Good Will Emphasized as Producer of Profits

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 8

F. FANNON, production engineer, of New York, told the National Council of Traveling Salesmen here: "Loss due to lack of good will between employer and employee amounts to 25 cents on every dollar of the annual pay roll investment." A vast amount of time and money has been spent in the study of adequate equipment and its efficient management and upon the study of merchandise and markets, he said, but employers have given very little study to the employees. Mr. Fannan pleaded for a better understanding of the "rights of both sides" between the worker and the boss.

## W. C. T. U. PARADE TRIUMPH FOR DRY'S

Many Other Organizations Par-  
ticipate in Pageant Pledging  
Support to Constitution

By MARJORIE SHULER

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 8.—The allegorical pageant this afternoon in connection with the annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will echo around the world. The significance of the parade lies in the fact that thousands of townspersons in addition to the visiting white-ribbons were in the line of march and that there were as many floats provided by other women's organizations as by the prohibitionists.

President Coolidge believes that Japan will need \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 within the next two or three

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

## Organizers Invading Steel Mills, Forming Soccer Teams, Not Unions

Advent of Eight-Hour Shift in Gary, Ind., Mills Allows  
Workers Four Hours for Recreation

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Organizers are

again at work among the employees of the steel mills at Gary, Ind., strate-

gical point in the steel strike of 1919, which was in part a protest against the 12-hour working day.

Employers are discovering that de-

velopment of recreation facilities

in the work place is a good way

to attract workers.

As a result of the soccer is taking a greater boom in the vicinity of northern Indiana than in any other section of the United States at the present time.

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velopment of recreation facilities

in the work place is a good way

to attract workers.

When a man gets interested in soccer he becomes a better worker.

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## PALESTINIAN JEWS LIKE CO-OPERATION

"Hamashbeer" Consumers' Society Encourages Movement Through Whole Country

MANCHESTER, England, Aug. 24 (Special Correspondence)—Co-operation in Palestine has grown apace since the "Hamashbeer" Consumers' Society was established. It was during the war, at a time of acute distress among the Palestinian people, that this society was founded, and its aim was to concentrate the products of the agricultural labor settlements for sale at reasonable prices. Its success, and the success of the Palestinian co-operative movement generally, is clearly set forth in the latest report received from there by the British co-operative headquarters.

In 1922 the "Hamashbeer" Society had a turnover of £109,864, made a net profit of £2916, and possessed a capital of £247,632. It has opened branches in Jaffa, Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Chifa, Tiberias, Zichron Jacob, Rechoboth, and Ben-Shemen, and in addition to its work as a consumers' society it has discharged the functions of a credit institution, having supplied building materials and other commodities on a more or less long credit to labor settlements.

Besides the "Hamashbeer" Society there is a co-operative building guild, formed as a result of the extensive post-war immigration. Immigrants went to Palestine with a strong desire to settle and work on the land, but the majority found themselves obliged to take up other work, such as road making and house building, and this led to the establishment of the Co-operative Building Guild.

The large number of Jewish immigrants into Palestine has led to the establishment of a number of co-operative settlements, of which there are at present 36. The large majority of immigrants had a preference for agricultural work, but as has been seen, the impossibility of providing for them all led to the establishment of a co-operative building guild.

Conditions in Palestine were more favorable than in other countries to the establishment of producers' co-operative societies, because private production had not developed, and advantage was taken of these conditions by the Palestine Workers' Fund, which established a number of these productive societies.

All these co-operative associations have received valuable help from the Workers' Bank, another co-operative institution, which was founded in November, 1921, with a capital of £30,000, received as a loan from the Zionist organization. Indeed, it is to be doubted if the activities of the co-operative building or of the co-operative settlements could have been maintained during the financial depression, but for the assistance of the Workers' Bank.

## RELIEF PROVIDED FOR UNEMPLOYED

Leicester Improved and Poor Rate Lessened by Useful Work

LEICESTER, Aug. 26 (Special Correspondence)—Attention is being directed by leading men in other great cities in Britain to the successful experiment which has been put into operation in Leicester for the relief of unemployment. Leicester experienced threatening disturbances of unemployment when the trade slump began. According to the forecast of its leading citizens there had been no trouble since the present scheme was devised. Sir Alfred Hopkinson and other pub-

licists are recommending its adoption by other cities.

The scheme is worked jointly by the board of guardians and the city council. The board of guardians is, of course, bound to relieve distress, but mere relief was objected to as having a demoralizing effect upon its recipients. The plan in operation is that the guardians inquire into cases of need through unemployment and send applicants on to the city council. The council sets them to useful work in the town and pays wages according to an agreed scale. The guardians then repay to the council the amount expended in these wages.

A prominent feature of the scheme is the fact that the work done is real work. Thus no atmosphere of charity or poor relief surrounds the operation of the scheme. The city now possesses public tennis courts, recreation grounds, widened thoroughfares, an amphitheater for musical performances, plantations of trees and other improvements, all brought into existence by the work of these men.

In 12 months £60,000 was paid by the guardians to the city council for wages, and yet, at the same time, the rate levied by the guardians for the relief of the poor was lessened, not increased. Further, no loan had to be raised, and no charge was incurred on the rates by the city council.

## ENGLISH ADVISED ON EMIGRATION

Vancouver as a Home Is Praised

by Devonshire Woman  
Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 25—Mrs. Ralph Smith, the only woman member for Vancouver in the British Columbia Legislature, who is in England for a few weeks, for the express purpose of encouraging English people to emigrate to the land of her adoption, is a Devonshire woman by birth, but left England for the Dominion in 1892.

The passing of her husband, in 1916, was unanimously chosen to fill his seat in the British Columbia Legislature, and has represented Vancouver City ever since, having been re-elected at each succeeding session with overwhelming majorities. She has also acted as minister without portfolio in the Provincial Government, and is, therefore, the first woman to be elected a member of a British Parliament, and the first woman in the world to hold Cabinet rank.

Speaking to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mrs. Smith said:

"My primary interest, ever since I took up public work, has been the welfare of women and children. Looking back over my six years of office, it is gratifying to realize that through much hard work we have been able to secure certain legislative reforms in the Province of British Columbia. These include the establishment of a juvenile court, the appointment of a woman judge, Mrs. McGill, a minimum wage act for women and girls, which is in active operation, and the Mother's Pensions Act, which has been a boon to hundreds of women who have been bereft of their bread-winner for some reason or another. With a population of 550,000, we pay out half a million dollars annually to mothers who need this assistance."

Merchants Co-Operative Bank

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Assets ..... \$13,250,000.00  
Reserve Fund ..... 453,000.00

6%

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## TWILIGHT TALES

### The Pup That Came Out of a Hat

Of all the things that Peter would have liked to have, the thing that he would have liked to have most was a pup. And nearly everybody who was related to Peter knew he would like to have a pup, because they had heard Peter say so not once, but often. Even his Uncle Peter, who lived in another city, knew that Peter would like to have a pup. Peter had mentioned it in a letter to his Uncle Peter. "We all went to a great show the other day at the church," Peter had written, "and there was a man take a rabbit out of a hat. It was a pup and the man had given it to me. But it was a rabbit. I have a rabbit, but I would like to have a pup. With love from your nephew Peter." Peter had forgotten about the letter, but he hadn't forgotten about the pup.

A rabbit is a pleasant thing. With which you sometimes play. But a pup is a companion. And round with you all day.

A pup will wag his tail and run to meet you when you call. But round with you all day. Scarce any tail at all.

Then one day Uncle Peter came to make a visit. And that evening, after supper, Uncle Peter and little Peter and his father and mother were sitting on the porch, before it was time for little Peter to go to bed. Uncle Peter and Peter's father and mother had been talking about this and that, as grown-up people will do, and little Peter had been wondering why they had been talking about this and that, when Uncle Peter said, "Peter, I have found such topics of conversation interesting."

"By the way," said Uncle Peter, "and speaking of taking things out of hats, I'm something of a magician myself. I'll show you a great trick." Nobody had said anything about taking things out of hats, but this sounded much more interesting to little Peter than anything they had been saying. He sat up in his chair and watched Uncle Peter as he went into the house.

When Uncle Peter came out, he carried a tall silk hat, which looked to Peter so much like his grandfather's old tall silk hat, which he sometimes played with, that he decided Uncle Peter must have gone up in the garret to get it. And he was so much interested in what Uncle Peter might be going to do with grandfather's hat that

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discharged 37 adult employees and engaged 15 boys in their stead. Non-co-operative journals have given much space to the announcement, in which they state that co-operative idealists have been staggered by the news, and they express their surprise that Rochdale, which is the birthplace of the co-operative movement, should be the first to depart from the high ideals of co-operation and adopt the methods of the private trader.

Co-operative officials at the headquarters of the Co-Operative Wholesale Society deny that the action of the Rochdale society runs counter to the accepted axioms of the movement, the basis of which is economic soundness. Financial stress, brought on by trade depression, is the official reason given for the Rochdale society's action; and it is thought by some co-operators that if the movement is to weather the trade depression that hangs over the country other co-operative societies will have to follow the Rochdale example.

## HEAT MAY BE SOUGHT FROM THE STARS

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 31 (Special Correspondence)—The world will some day obtain its fuel from the stars. Dr. J. G. Plaskett, director of the Canadian Astrophysical Observatory here and leading Canadian astronomer, predicted in a speech here yesterday. "Our stores of coal and oil are rapidly being depleted and in 200 or 300 years they will be exhausted, if not before," Dr. Plaskett asserted.

"Long before that we will be seriously seeking a means of obtaining energy from the stars. We know that there is untold energy, sufficient to meet our needs for ages, atoms of matter and that the stars send out tremendous energy. So far we have been unable to harness that energy, but such a process will come in time."

## CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY CUTS DOWN EXPENSES

MANCHESTER, England, Aug. 25 (Special Correspondence)—The Rochdale Provident Co-operative Society recently "in the interests of economy,"

## Missionary College in Teheran Teaches Students of Many Races

Presbyterian Institution, Called "a Power Plant for Persia," Emphasizes American Ideals of Character-Building

TIFLIS, Aug. 16 (Special Correspondence)—Dr. S. M. Jordan, head of the American Presbyterian missionary college in Teheran, likes to refer to the institution with which he is connected as "a power plant for Persia." Dr. Jordan, who is stopping here with his wife on the way to Teheran, expressed himself very enthusiastically over the present scope and future possibilities of his work. He said:

"One of the things that Persia most needs is an infusion of modern ideas, and this is just what we are giving them. Persians are a very backward people, which they could not secure in the best universities abroad, simply because we lay so much stress upon American ideals of character-building. Persia needs western character even more than it needs western education; and many prominent Persians have the same idea. The work which our institution is doing along the line of character development. The Persians habitually characterize our college with the observation: 'The Americans have a factory in Teheran where they manufacture men.'

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\$495**

## Six Wonderful Advantages:

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## New Prices—All Models

Touring	- - -	was \$525	- Now \$495
Roadster	- - -	was \$525	- Now \$495
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Dunlap hats cost more—but they are better



There is only a slight difference in the price you pay for an ordinary hat and the seven dollars you pay for the celebrated Dunlap Hat.

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## GEN. SMUTS STARTS FOR LONDON PARLEY

South African Premier to Attend Imperial Conference—Important Subjects on Agenda

By Special Cable

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 8.—The Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, Gen. J. C. Smuts, sailed yesterday afternoon to attend the Imperial Conference in London. Interviewed on board the steamer, he said: "I am not going to say anything about the conference. The British Government has received the views of the South African Government on the various imperial problems to be discussed, and it will be time enough to discuss them again when I reach England."

At a luncheon given in his honor, General Smuts warned his hearers to have no extravagant expectations of the results of the Imperial Conference. The present position of Europe was almost beyond the wit of man to save it. He had not heard of a single statesman who had a plan to settle the affairs of Europe from its present chaos. He was taking, he added, a message to Europe of peace and good will from South Africa.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 5 (Special Correspondence).—Within a few weeks another Imperial Conference will assemble in London to discuss the affairs of the British Commonwealth. Several delicate issues have arisen since the conference of 1911, in which Canada is vitally interested. Some of these will give rise to serious discussions.

First of all is the treaty-making power. How far can a dominion act alone in making treaties or arrangements with other states? In regard to the Halibut Treaty between Canada and the United States, its unique circumstances enable Canada to give practical effect to it of empire-wide application—it is impossible to fish halibut economically without the use of American or Canadian ports—but the implications are fundamental. A treaty arranged by Canada for Canada—although entirely under imperial permission—binds, it is claimed, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the Irish Free State. The latter is specially interested. Having been granted by the Anglo-Irish Treaty "the status of the Dominion of Canada," the Irish Free State has been making minute inquiries in Canada in connection with the issues and is extremely anxious to find out its exact position.

The problem is due for discussion at the conference. It is somewhat difficult to say what attitude the Canadian Premier, W. L. MacKenzie King, will take. He has expressed pronounced opposition to the developments for Canada in relation to the peace treaties with the Central Powers. In Canada there is no organized public opinion on the question. Canada is as a whole, impatient of changes, and it may be that Mr. King's actual difficulties and his almost certain attitude of "wait and see" reflect Canadian opinion. Most thinking Canadians believe that Canada has reached the limit of autonomy within the Empire and that, as long as the present conception of statehood holds sway in international circles, Canada must accept gladly—as indeed she does—the implications of her membership in a state which alone enjoys real international status.

Closely connected with this question is that of the appointment of a Canadian Minister at Washington, and it will give rise to a discussion of the appointment of Dominion ambassadors to foreign states. The problem is one of whether the presence of Dominion ambassadors at Washington or elsewhere would reduce accentuated friction in political machinery. When the matter was first discussed in the Canadian Parliament, Mr. King was in opposition. He with two of his present Cabinet ministers opposed the idea. It is reported that he is now preparing for a volte-face, and that his hand is only held awaiting discussion in England. On the other hand, there are indications that the Imperial Government, if not prepared actually to oppose the appointment, is far from sympathetic.

Of more seriousness is the matter of imperial defense. The Australian Premier, in spite of his strong support of the League of Nations and of any scheme for the reduction of armaments, is suspicious of Japan. There is a growing Australian opinion that Japan, while keeping the letter of the Washington Conference, is weakening its spirit by building a fleet of seagoing submarines and swift battle-cruisers; and the head of the Australian Government—who goes to the Imperial Conference—has suggested that some scheme of defense common to the Empire is necessary.

For the first time an expert adviser will accompany a Canadian Premier to an Imperial Conference. Mr. King has appointed Prof. O. D. Skelton of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, in that capacity. Mr. Skelton is a first-rate economist and a distinguished scholar, and he is pronouncedly Canadian in his outlook.

## DR. SHANKLIN RESIGNS AS WESLEYAN'S HEAD

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The board of trustees of Wesleyan University announced yesterday, after a meeting in the Hotel Belmont, that Dr. William Arnold Shanklin had resigned as president of the university after 14 years of service. Leave of absence was granted him 16 months ago, and he has been traveling in Europe and California. In accepting his resignation the trustees named him president emeritus, and issued a statement to the effect that under his leadership the college has had an unusual development, the educational standards have been raised and the curriculum improved. The faculty has doubled in numbers, the physical assets of the college have trebled in value and the annual income of the college has nearly quadrupled. The student body has doubled in numbers.

Dr. Shanklin is a native of Carrollton, Md., and a graduate of Hamilton

College and Garret Biblical Institute. He has received the degree of LL. D. from Baker University, Trinity College and the University of Vermont, that of L.H.D. from Upper Iowa University and that of D.D. from Allegheny College at Meadville, Pa. As a Methodist pastor, Dr. Shanklin served churches in the South Kansas, Columbia River, Puget Sound, Upper Iowa and Philadelphia conferences, his last three pastorates being in Seattle, Wash., Dubuque, Ia., and Reading, Pa. In 1905 he became president of Upper Iowa University and continued in that office until he was elected president of Wesleyan.

The trustees have selected Prof. Leroy A. Howland as acting president. He is Fliske professor of mathematics, and succeeded Prof. George M. Dutcher as vice-president in 1921.

## GASOLINE SUBJECT TO PRICE INQUIRY

Can Be Investigated Because of Its Use in Transportation of Necessities

That gasoline is not a necessity of life as defined by the Massachusetts statute, Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, today declared in an opinion given to the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life, of which Eugene C. Hultman is the chairman. The Attorney-General holds, nevertheless, that the commission which Mr. Hultman heads, has the power under the statute to investigate the prices charged in the Commonwealth in so far as the use of this commodity affects the prices and distribution of unquestioned necessities.

The Attorney-General discusses the history of legislation relating to necessities of life and recalls the records of the discussion in the Constitutional Convention in 1917; the enactment of the Commonwealth Defense Act of 1917 by the Legislature, and the 47th amendment of the Constitution, adopted the same year, whereby provision was made for the exercise of control over the supply and distribution of the necessities of life.

"In 1922," the opinion by the Attorney-General points out, "the Legislature passed a resolve directing the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life to investigate the price of gasoline, which, for the purposes of this investigation, the act stated, was deemed to be a necessary of life.

There is no decision of the court, however, construing the words, "necessaries of life," which throws any light upon the present question.

"Your powers are not, however, limited to investigating the price of necessities of life. Under the statute it is your duty to inquire into all matters relating to the production, transportation, distribution and sale of the said commodities, and into all facts and circumstances relating to the cost of production, wholesale and retail, and the method in the conduct of the business of any persons, firms or corporations engaged in the production, transportation or sale of the said commodities, or of any business which relates to or affects the same."

## CONNECTICUT SPENDS \$6,912,856 ON ROADS

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 8.—Efforts of the State of Connecticut to build good highways and to maintain them for automobile traffic is shown in figures of expenditures of the state highway department for the year ending June 30, made public today. The total was \$6,912,856, an increase of about \$1,000,000 over the outlay for the previous fiscal year.

With the exception of 1921, when the federal aid project on the Hartford-New London turnpike, the Milford-Stratford bridge and reconstruction of trunk line highways were in progress, this is the largest sum ever expended by the department in one year.

## LIEUT. DRUMMOND WINS DECORATION

Edward F. Gray, British Consul-General at Boston, yesterday presented the British Admiralty gold and silver reserve decorations to Lieutenant Peter M. F. A. Drummond, chief officer of the United Fruit Company steamer Maravi, now in port.

The decoration was conferred sometime ago for meritorious service in the World War and for 15 years' continuous service in the British naval reserve. It would have been conferred by King George personally had the recipient been in England.

## MR. HARVEY DESIGNS RESINING

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—George Harvey, United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, today sailed on the Leviathan to return to his post and "until I am finished," "I have signed," he added. Accompanying Ambassador Harvey was Will H. Hays, president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors, and former chairman of the National Republican Committee. He will be the Ambassador's guest for several weeks.

**FARMERS WARNED OF SWINDLE**  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP).—Farmers have been asked to invest in methods for producing illuminating and fuel gas from distillation of straw are warned by the Department of Agriculture to be on their guard. Tests conducted by department chemists for several years appear to show that destructive distillation of straw or other cellulose material for the production of gas on a commercial basis is so far impractical.

## 30,000 MILES ON TIRES THAT LEAK NO AIR

J. D. Cooper says their Cudlair car ran 30,000 miles without changing a tire after equipping with a new Puncture Proof inner tube invented by C. J. Milburn of Chicago. The standard new puncture proof tube in actual test stands 50 nail holes without the loss of any air. Auto owners are invited to turn to him for this wonder tube. Big opportunity for agents. Write Mr. C. J. Milburn, 327 W. 46th Street, Chicago, and get his Free Tube Offer.

## Dayton to Boston in About Seven Hours



Lieut. Albert Hegenberger  
Who Flew From McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, to Participate in the Program at the Boston Air Port Opening

## JAPANESE RELIEF QUOTAS EXCEEDED IN MANY CITIES

(Continued from Page 1)

months for immediate relief from the effects of the earthquake and subsequent disturbance. While this money will come from the rest of the world outside of Japan, he expects the people of the United States to contribute their part.

The President went over the Japanese situation with his Cabinet yesterday, and several large maps of Japan, particularly the affected area, were examined at the meeting. It was decided that all collections of money, food and clothing in this country for the relief of the Japanese will be made through the American Red Cross.

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## Purchasing Syndicate Hinted: New York Exceeds \$2,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Tajima, manager of Mitsui & Co., Ltd., when asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor if his firm had yet reached the point of considering the reconstruction phase of Japan's devastated region, replied as follows:

Up to this moment we have received no definite information from Japan.

Although business is still in progress in Tokyo, preparations are being made rapidly to handle the business in Osaka and Kobe formerly transacted by the two former cities. I believe the next few days will bring explicit advice on the whole situation.

Japanese bankers and importers in New York, who are manufacturers, especially of steel, who have had dealings with Japan and its people feel that, despite the memory of the hard times we had in 1919, there will not be undue speculating or profiteering. The aforementioned business group feels that it would perhaps be to the best interest of the Japanese Government or industrial organizations to take steps to form some sort of syndicate to purchase supplies and materials for rebuilding purposes.

I am confident that, judging by the steps the Government is now taking;

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The original transparent lesson marker. For ten years used and spoken of in highest terms as appreciated for their helpfulness by those who know them.

\$1.50 and \$2.00 per book  
Excepts from unsolicited letters and sample marker for a stamp.

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fund raised by the Silk Association was \$370,000; Chamber of Commerce \$42,265; stock exchange, \$124,265.

The largest contribution since those previous reported in The Christian Science Monitor, came jointly from the Bell Telephone Company and Western Electric Company and was for \$100,000. The other large donations were made as follows:

First National Bank, \$25,000; Japan Society, \$20,000; Irving Bank-Columbia Trust Company, \$16,000; National Bank of Commerce, \$16,000; American Exchange National Bank, \$16,000; Southern Pacific Company, \$12,500, and \$10,000 each from the Radio Corporation of America, the Singer Manufacturing Company, the Farmers Loan & Trust Company, J. H. & C. K. Eagle, New York Times Company, Commercial Pacific Cable Company, American Trading Company, and the American Car & Foundry Company.

Boston's Relief Fund Mounts

Additional donations of over \$33,000 to the Japanese Earthquake Relief Fund bring the total received for this fund by the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross up to \$123,470.25, it was announced today.

The total received from New England chapters is estimated at \$190,000 by Arthur G. Roth, director of the New England division.

Five thousand dollars donation was guaranteed today by Nathan Gordon, representing the theaters, vaudeville houses, and moving pictures of metropolitan Boston.

Universalist Missionaries Safe

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Universalist General Convention today received word that their Tokyo church had been destroyed, but that all their missionaries were safe.

AVIATION HISTORY MADE AT BOSTON AIR PORT OPENING

(Continued from Page 1)

the Ohio River to the Hudson River, we just flew over the clouds from Ohio to New England. We steered almost entirely by the compass.

"Unless this compass had been devised, the very thing for which super-airplanes are being built, prolonged non-stop flying, would be next to impossible when sun or moon did not illuminate the course."

The thousands of small boys who made up the vast crowds which watched the flying exhibitions and races to Boston Light, to Nashua, Worcester and Providence, and the formation flying were quick to catch the distinction between aircraft types. Bobbing up and down in the harbor with stout iron anchors attached, were flat-bottomed Davis torpedo planes, distinguished by their double pontoons from the dozen F 5 L "flying boats."

The De Havilland mail planes were clearly marked; the pet "Jennies" or J. N.'s, of the national guard numbered about half a dozen. The biggest craft of all was the type used in recent battleship bombing tests off Cape Hatteras, the Martin Bomber, which roared to halt in front of the hangars this morning with a crew of five from Mitchel Field, L. I., and made the nearby "mosquito" Bristol Bullet, owned privately, seem like a rowboat beside it.

The Boston Air Board, aviators and pilots of the new field were tendered a luncheon at noon by Mayor Curley. Among the guests of the city is Lieut. Russell J. Maughan, who recently attempted a cross-continent flight, and is to try the flight again.

The general public was admitted to a close inspection of the planes both in the morning and in the afternoon after the races.

## VEHICLE MUSEUM PLANNED

BELCHERTOWN, Mass., Sept. 8 (Special).—Plans have been completed and work will be commenced soon on an annex of the Stone House maintained by the historical society here. The new building will cost several thousand dollars and be lighting provided by Henry Ford, for the housing of a collection of early vehicles, including a horse-drawn carriage, to illustrate the modern evolution of highway travel. This departure is the outcome of a recent visit of Mr. Ford to Belchertown.

Contributions are pouring from every source, the chief receiving agencies being the American Red Cross, the Silk Association, the Chamber of Commerce, the Japanese Society, and the stock exchange. Individually the

## MINERS AND OPERATORS AGREE TO GOV. PINCHOT'S PEACE TERMS

Digging Expected to Be Resumed in Few Days—New Contract to Be Drawn and Ratified by Both Sides

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 8 (Special).—Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania, last night brought miners and operators into agreement on the four points which proposed the basis of his settlement submitted Wednesday, thus virtually ending the strike of 155,000 coal diggers.

After a series of conferences, in which the Governor used all the resources at his command with John L. Lewis, union leader, to bring about 10 per cent flat increase in wages, the eight-hour day, modification of the check-off, and recognition of collective bargaining, the operators, according to the Governor's statement, accepted these fundamentals and were ready to meet the men to draw up the contract that would end the strike.

Last night at a session held in the executive chambers the union leaders and the operators' representatives went over the details of the contract. Only three of the 11 demands of the miners are contained in the Pinchot proposal. The remaining eight were regarded as technical conditions, not issues of major consequence.

Final agreement, it is understood, depends on the question of the duration of the contract. The operators want a four-year agreement and the miners were said to favor the annual arrangement. Governor Pinchot received the praise of President Coolidge, who wired his

gratitude, and Mr. Lewis stated that "Governor Pinchot is entitled to the praise of the American people for the diligent and capable manner in which he has devoted himself to this tremendously large problem and the mine workers feel that all credit for the present happy termination is due to him."

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 8 (AP).—Negotiations looking to an ending of the mining suspension in the anthracite fields were still under way today. There is every prospect that terms for getting the mines back into production will be agreed upon, it was said. Governor Pinchot was openly confident that this would result, and John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, apparently shared his confidence. Members of the operators committee were more hesitant, but also considered it probable.

## BRITAIN A LOYAL FRIEND OF FRANCE

Lord Charnwood Says Ruhr Impasse Proves Occupation Was Wrong, as England Contended

This article is the first of a series giving the views of eminent Europeans on the situation in the Ruhr, together with a discussion of Germany's ability to make payment in the way of reparations.

Lord Charnwood, author of the well known "Life of Abraham Lincoln," interviewed by the representative of The Christian Science Monitor in London, said:

What I think about the Ruhr is what almost all Englishmen think. We do not understand the economic question in detail, but we know our Government is a loyal friend of France, and when it opposed the occupation of the Ruhr we thought it was probably well-advised and doubted if the French were so. We think now that events have proved this, for France was getting along in a very bad way, and is now getting nothing; besides which the complete ruin of Germany, which seems to be coming very near, would be bad business for us, for the French, and for everybody except the Bolsheviks.

The questions of what the Germans really can pay and of the economic policy which they should adopt for discharging their debts still remain, as questions which should be settled by impartial experts—and I should add that the League of Nations would provide the best machinery for this purpose. The latest German offers went some way toward accepting a settlement of this kind, and all thought they ought not to have been so thoroughly rejected. But though we think the French policy mistaken, and in effect very injurious to us our friendship for France does make interference a very difficult problem. Our Government, therefore, will hardly be blamed for not having yet found a way of interfering effectively, and the Germans will be very much mistaken if they expect to see us taking sides with them against the French. All that our Government can do for the present is to watch for every opportunity of giving advice that may be helpful.

There are, no doubt, some signs of a possible difference between us and the French which would go deeper than any question of the ways and means of getting reparation. The French, of course, care more for their future safety than for reparations. They are not quite right, but it is natural enough for them. Frenchmen are disposed to look for safety in the military predominance of France in Europe and the repression and enforcement by any means of any power which might again become dangerous. Apart from that, and there have been other signs of a tendency of that sort in France. Now, we are united as a people in the conviction that "militant" aims of that sort, on our part or that of any other people, must end and deserve to end in disaster somehow, and some time. English sympathies are quite taken outside of our country, which we come to look upon as the "under dog" for the time being, and English interests generally stand in danger against any possible aggressive power. The whole scheme of foreign policy is to work toward a system of international relationships in which any nation which makes trouble will find all the other nations against it. The real size of the possible disagreement between us and France is that the French probably take less interest and believe less than we do in the rise of such a system. It is important to recognize candidly that there is the lurking tendency to divergence between us which I have indicated. But it is equally important to recognize that it is only a tendency, which may and should come to nothing in the end.

## EX-INDIAN OFFICERS SHY OF REJOINING

For 40 Vacancies in Air Force Only 17 Applications Received

CALCUTTA, Aug. 1 (Special Correspondence)—With such a very large number of officers recently retired from the army, and with so many finding a genuine difficulty in taking up another career, some surprise has been expressed that a recent notification of 40 vacancies in the Royal Air Force, reserved for surplus officers in the Indian Army, has only brought in 17 applications. It is said to be a case of once bitten, twice shy.

Officers accepted for regular commissions, and having the assurance that, barring inefficiency or some factor avoidable by their own efforts, they were assured of a career for life, suddenly found themselves out of it for no reason except that of retrenchment. They are, therefore, not inclined to enter another branch of His Majesty's Forces. The Royal Air Force suffers from the further disadvantage that the commissions generally offered are short service of only seven years' duration, at the end of which time, the officer's flying career over, he would once again find himself liable to be retrenched.

It is unfortunate, for there can be little doubt that the retired officers of the Indian Army contain much valuable material for the Royal Air Force.

## POLAND CELEBRATES FESTIVAL TO HONOR MARSHAL PILSUDZKI

WARSAW, Aug. 23 (Special Correspondence)—Poland recently celebrated the ninth anniversary of the day on which the first Polish legion, under the leadership of its creator, Marshal Pilsudski, crossed the boundary from Galicia and hoisted the Polish flag on the Town Hall of Kielce. No words can describe the enthusiasm which greeted "Dziadek" (Grandpapa) as the soldiers affectionately call him. The members of the union of former legionists unyoked the horses from his carriage and bore him through the streets lined with admirers and echoing with frantic cheers.

And Pilsudski in return gave to his hearers of his very best, talking to

them for two hours as to his most familiar companions, and telling again the story of the Polish legion, moving them to laughter and to tears, and living with them again those wonderful first days of Poland's resurrection, when the daring little band met with unbelief and scorn and were treated as madmen who wanted to replunge the Nation into the dark days after the unsuccessful revolts of 1831 and 1863. "Dziadek" is the link that joins the past of heroic struggle to the present of attainment and the pledge that the new generation will prove not unworthy of the sacrifices of the past.

## FALKLAND ISLANDS BUY THE "DISCOVERY"

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
LONDON, Aug. 25—Captain Scott's old ship, Discovery, has been acquired by the Government of the Falkland Islands. She is at present in dry dock to undergo a thorough overhauling prior to proceeding to South Georgia and South Shetlands to obtain detailed evidence on the whale and its habits. It is hoped that she will get away in the spring of next year, and she will probably be gone

about three years. Lieutenant Stenhouse, who was captain of the Aurora relief expedition to Shackleton in 1914, has been appointed as master.

Research work will be carried out especially with regard to the whale and its habits, migration, and so forth. As it will be impossible to catch and mark an animal of the size of the whale, a small marked harpoon will be fixed into it, which will stick in the hide without causing injury. This will serve to identify it if it is caught in the future. Research work in oceanography, meteorology and magnetism will also be carried out.

## BELFAST INSTALLS NEW POWER HOUSE

DUBLIN, Aug. 24 (Special Correspondence)—Proof that Belfast is making up for lost time in the use of electric power is furnished by the recent opening of a new power house at the harbor by the Governor of Northern Ireland. It was not until 1895, 17 years after England had extensively used electric power, that Belfast had a public supply, when that progressive step was forced on the City Council by the activity of private companies threatening to rival their

gas undertaking, and in self-defense the corporation set up a station.

As time went on the use of electric power progressed so rapidly elsewhere that the Imperial Government suggested that electrical development on a large scale was advisable on the part of the local authorities, and that this development should include provision for the shipyards. On the assumption that a subsidy would be granted by the Government, the corporation set to work, and, although they received no help, went on with the scheme, with the result that last year the total municipal supply was almost 30,000,000 units.

## G. C. BERGDOLL PAYS BIG AUTOMOBILE TAX

EBERBACH, Sept. 7 (AP)—Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, the American draft evader, today paid the new state obligatory automobile tax imposed a month ago to supply funds to aid the Germans carrying on passive resistance in the Ruhr. He paid 2,500,000,000 marks on his two high-powered cars, in which he makes frequent trips. His latest trip was through the Black Forest with his mother, who soon will return to her home in Philadelphia.

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Here one may find, at all times, the individual gown for the important occasion. Especially interesting for the opening season are Dinner and Evening Gowns of the latest mode, fashioned of imported metal brocades of unusual splendor

Beginning Monday

## A Choice Selection of Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat) Coats

(49 inches long) fashionably made of unusually fine pelts—soft, pliable, lustrous; many of them having collar and cuffs of Skunk, Natural Squirrel or Viatka Squirrel; very exceptionally priced (considering quality)

at \$475.00

(Third Floor; Madison Avenue section)

Beginning Monday

## A Very Unusual Offering of

### Women's

## Black Chiffon Velvet Gowns

for afternoon and evening

at \$68.00

Sizes: 36 to 44 inches, bust measure

This offering presents a number of extremely modish effects at a remarkably low price

(Third Floor)

Beginning Monday

## The First Autumn Sale of Selected Lace Window Draperies

comprising

### Imported Hand-made Filet Lace Panels

in widths of 44 and 54 inches (the same designs obtainable in both widths):

44-inch Panels : : : : each \$8.75  
54-inch Panels : : : : each 10.50

and

### Inexpensive Lace Curtains

Irish point . . . per pair \$4.50 & 5.75  
Cluny combined with net . . . per pair 4.85

Uncommon concessions are represented in these low prices

(Fourth Floor)

Beginning Monday

## 10,000 Yards of

## Imported Cretonnes

all new and of fine quality, presenting a variety of the season's most attractive designs; a really wonderful opportunity at

58c. per yard

## Also 300 Pairs of

## Reversible Velour Portières

(8 feet in length, finished) made in B. Altman & Co.'s own workrooms from selected velour of reliable quality, the colors and color combinations being those most in demand at this time; a very appealing value at

\$33.00 per pair

(Fourth Floor)

## Goodspeed Testament Designed to Clarify King James Version

Chicago University Professor's Translation in Light of Modern Research Declared Unbiased

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—The truest possible translation of the New Testament into the language of present day America—this, Dr. E. J. Goodspeed, of the University of Chicago explained, sitting in his high oak-paneled office in the towering Gothic edifice of Harper Memorial Library, was his aim in his version of the New Testament soon to come from the University of Chicago Press. It was no attempt to popularize the New Testament by rewriting it in the parlance of the dinner table, but essentially the work of a scholar drawing on the best of previous scholarship.

"In this translation of the New Testament I have not been making any attack on any existing version nor have I been trying to write down the New Testament in vulgar English or in slang," Dr. Goodspeed said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. He added:

"A cardinal opinion is that the New Testament has not simply a beauty to be enjoyed but a meaning to be understood. I have sought to produce a translation in the same kind of English as the Greek in which the book is written. When the Greek is lofty I have tried to make the translation lofty and when the Greek is informal I have made the translation informal.

I should like to have this book judged not by fugitive verses here and there but by the continuous readability of whole chapters and books.

### Bible Study Stimulated

In the 20 years since the "Twentieth Century New Testament" appeared there has been a marked advance in New Testament study. No less than six new Greek lexicons of the New Testament have appeared since the time in which that book was first published. In that time, more than in the preceding 100 years, I have used them all.

In short, I have tried to make use of the whole materials of scholarship up to the present time. I do not want to speak in criticism of previous translations because I have not read them all, but I hope this one of mine will be used, as these have been to me.

Particularly do I want to say that I have made this translation not in the interest of any bias or sect whatever, but with the single aim of setting forth what myself like, but what the various sects really meant to say as well as we can discover it.

I venture to hope that habitual readers of the authorized version may find my translation an aid to understanding it.

The translation is the culmination of Dr. Goodspeed's life work in Biblical Greek at the University of Chicago. It has been while carrying on his regular heavy tasks at the university that he made his translation, the work of three years, keeping him so fully occupied that he remarked now he hardly knew what to do with himself after hours. He is pleased with the ease with which his version reads. It is paragraphed like a novel. In the pocket edition the verses will be marked on the inner margins, but in the library edition the only identification of passages in relation to the King James version will be briefly at the bottom of each page. There will be no interruptions from footnotes, for not one has found its way into the book. The translator observed he tried to make his translation so clear it needed no footnote, and where the text still seemed difficult he refrained from any pedantry in telling how it might have been translated otherwise.

### Sermon on the Mount

He gave permission to The Christian Science Monitor to reproduce his translation of the Sermon on the Mount (Matthew v, vi and vii):

When he saw the crowds of people he went up on the mountain. There he seated himself, and when his disciples had come up to him, he opened his lips to teach them. And he said:

"Blessed are those who feel their spiritual need, for the Kingdom of Heaven belongs to them!"

"Blessed are the mourners, for they will be consoled!"

"Blessed are the humble-minded, for they will possess the land!"

"Blessed are those who are hungry and thirsty for uprightness, for they will be satisfied!"

"Blessed are the merciful, for they will be shown mercy!"

"Blessed are the pure in heart, for they will see God!"

"Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called God's children!"

"Blessed are those who have endured persecution for their uprightness, for the Kingdom of Heaven belongs to them!"

"Blessed are you when people abuse you and persecute you, and falsely say everything bad of you, on my account. Be glad and exult in that, for you will be hidden in heaven, for that is the way they persecuted the prophets who went before you!"

"You are the salt of the earth! But if salt loses its strength, how can it be made salt again? It is good for nothing but to be thrown aside and trodden underfoot. You are the light of the world. A city that is built upon a hill cannot be hidden. People do not light a lamp and put it under a peck measure; they put it on its stand and it gives light to everyone in the house. Your light must burn in that way."

Matthew VI

"But take care not to do your good deeds in public for people to see, for if you do, you will get no reward from your Father in heaven. So when you do good, let not your left hand know what your right hand is doing. Then your charity may be secret, and your Father who sees what is secret will reward you."

"When you pray you must not be like the hypocrites, for they like to pray standing in the synagogues and in the corners of the squares, to let people see them. I tell you, that is the only reward they will get! But when you pray, go into your own room, and shut the door, and pray to your Father who is unseen."

"Blessed are the pure in heart, for they will see God!"

"Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called God's children!"

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"You are the salt of the earth! But if salt loses its strength, how can it be made salt again? It is good for nothing but to be thrown aside and trodden underfoot. You are the light of the world. A city that is built upon a hill cannot be hidden. People do not light a lamp and put it under a peck measure; they put it on its stand and it gives light to everyone in the house. Your light must burn in that way."

Matthew VI

"But take care not to do your good deeds in public for people to see, for if you do, you will get no reward from your Father in heaven. So when you do good, let not your left hand know what your right hand is doing. Then your charity may be secret, and your Father who sees what is secret will reward you."

"When you pray you must not be like the hypocrites, for they like to pray standing in the synagogues and in the corners of the squares, to let people see them. I tell you, that is the only reward they will get! But when you pray, go into your own room, and shut the door, and pray to your Father who is unseen."

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## ROMNEY BOYS' CAMP AN AUGURY OF GOOD

Comradeship Between Classes Is  
Likely to Be Stimulated by the  
Conditions of Intercourse

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Aug. 27—This is the third year that the Duke of York's Boys' Camp has been held on the Romney Marshes. The idea of holding a camp for 400 boys, half of whom should be members of English public schools and half drawn from industrial concerns, originated with the Duke of York. A wealthy man offered to put up a sum of money for five years and the Duke decided to make the experiment of bringing together boys who would in their turn become directors and employers of labor, and boys who would under their direction become operatives, artisans, foremen of works, and so on. He thought that only good could result from encouraging the comradeship that ensues from playing games, bathing, and shouting choruses in evening sing-songs.

### A Great Success

One of the organizers told the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the first year was admittedly an experiment. This year it has been a great success. Different boys are chosen each year. Among the section leaders and camp officials who give their services for the love of the thing are two International Rugby footballers, a man who won the Victoria Cross in the war, a member of the Air Ministry, and so on, and among the public school boys are members of school fifteen and cricket elevens. The industrial boys, asked how they liked the camp, were enthusiastic in terse phrases. When the boys entered the camp it was impressed upon them that there was really only one rule: "Play the Game."

The boys are divided into 20 sections of 20 each, 10 schoolboys, 10 industrials. In the big dormitories of what used to be the Government aerodrome buildings, they sleep on straw-filled palliasses, alternate schoolboys and industrials.

### Perfect Equality

Games are so devised that there is no question of the schoolboys having an advantage. There are about 14 different games, and the rivalry between the 20 sections is intense. All boys compete in every event, and there is no such thing as giving up or not finishing. Every boy must finish in each event.

In the evening after supper all troop into the concert hall, and the voices of 400 young fellows just merging into manhood nearly lift the roof with "John Brown's Body," the words being thrown on to a screen by a magic lantern.

On the day when the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was in camp the Duke and Duchess of York came to see the boys. Several leaders of industry also came, and all agreed in saying that this annual camp was an inspiration and an augury of good for the future relations of employers and employed.

## INDIA INCREASES ITS IRRIGATION

Latest Project Includes a Tunnel  
Two Miles Long

BOMBAY, July 26 (Special Correspondence)—Several irrigation projects have been taken in hand in late years in India, and among them the Upper Swat Canal in the frontier province is one of the most important.

The main feature of the project is the great tunnel through the Malakand, which is 18 feet wide, 13½ feet high, and over two miles in length. It is bored through the toughest gneissic granite and took over 3½ years of continuous labor to complete.

The Purna project involves the construction of a reservoir at Swangi and another subsidiary reservoir at Sadhesar in the Purna Valley. The main reservoir when completed will be one of the largest of its kind in the world. The chief dam will be 162 feet high from the foundation. The length of the gorge proposed to be dammed is only 26 chains on the top and about eight chains at the bottom. The drainage area at the site of the dam is about 2700 square miles, and the total cost will be about 8,000,000 rupees (£533,333).

At present the area irrigated by the Government work in India is 28,500,000 acres. By the time the various projects now under construction are in full working order, a total of 40,000,000 is confidently expected.

The work of constructing the Sarda Canal, a gigantic irrigation scheme, is now in full swing. The total mileage of the canal will be over 4500 miles, with a further 1700 miles of drains. It will command an area of about 7,250,000 acres, at present unwatered by any canal. The total cost will be nearly 960,000,000 rupees (£64,000,000). The main barrage lies inside Nepal, an independent state, in the extreme north of India, and it will be completed in four years.

The barrage consists of 34 spans of 50 feet, each of which will be fitted with great steel gates to be worked from an overhead bridge. The proposed mechanism is such that one man can run along the bridge and by pulling the lever over each gate cause it to open. Thus, in case of a sudden flood, one man can throw open the whole river to the flood in a few minutes.

## CANADA HAS MINES— AMERICA HAS WEALTH

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 3 (Special Correspondence)—Canada, endowed with mineral wealth of vast proportions, but handicapped by lack of capital to develop those resources, offers to United States capital an opportunity to co-operate in bringing out this wealth and an equal share in the products, said John A. Dresser, president of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, addressing the Ameri-

can Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers in Montreal. While in Canada, the visitors had viewed the biggest nickel, asbestos and gold mines in the world, as well as one of the biggest silver mines, said Mr. Dresser. "We have a surplus of undeveloped resources; you have a surplus of capital," he continued. "Neither is useful if not applied. We are lacking what the United States has. We need you to come in and work hand in hand with us, and in this way both of us can share in the products."

## YUKON TO BE LINKED BY A RADIO SCHEME

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 30 (Special Correspondence)—First stations in radio scheme which will link all parts of the Yukon and the Northwest Territories of Canada with other parts of the Dominion will be in operation at Dawson and Mayo by the middle of October, according to Maj. W. A. Steele of the Federal Govern-

ment Radio Department, who has left for the north to set up the first two units.

Eventually the scheme will consist of seven stations and will bring the whole of the Mackenzie River basin, as far north as Aklavik, on the Arctic Ocean, as well as the Yukon, into radio communication with civilization. Next year a station will be established at Fort McMurry and another at Fort Simpson. The following year will see stations built at Fort Smith, Fort Norman and Aklavik.

## TURKS TO CHANGE LAW OF ASSEMBLY

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 20 (Special Correspondence)—It is reported that the commission recently chosen by the Defense of Rights Party has prepared a plan for a radical change in the constitutional law of the Grand National Assembly. It is proposed that the new president of the council of ministers, who will be chosen by the members of the Assembly, present

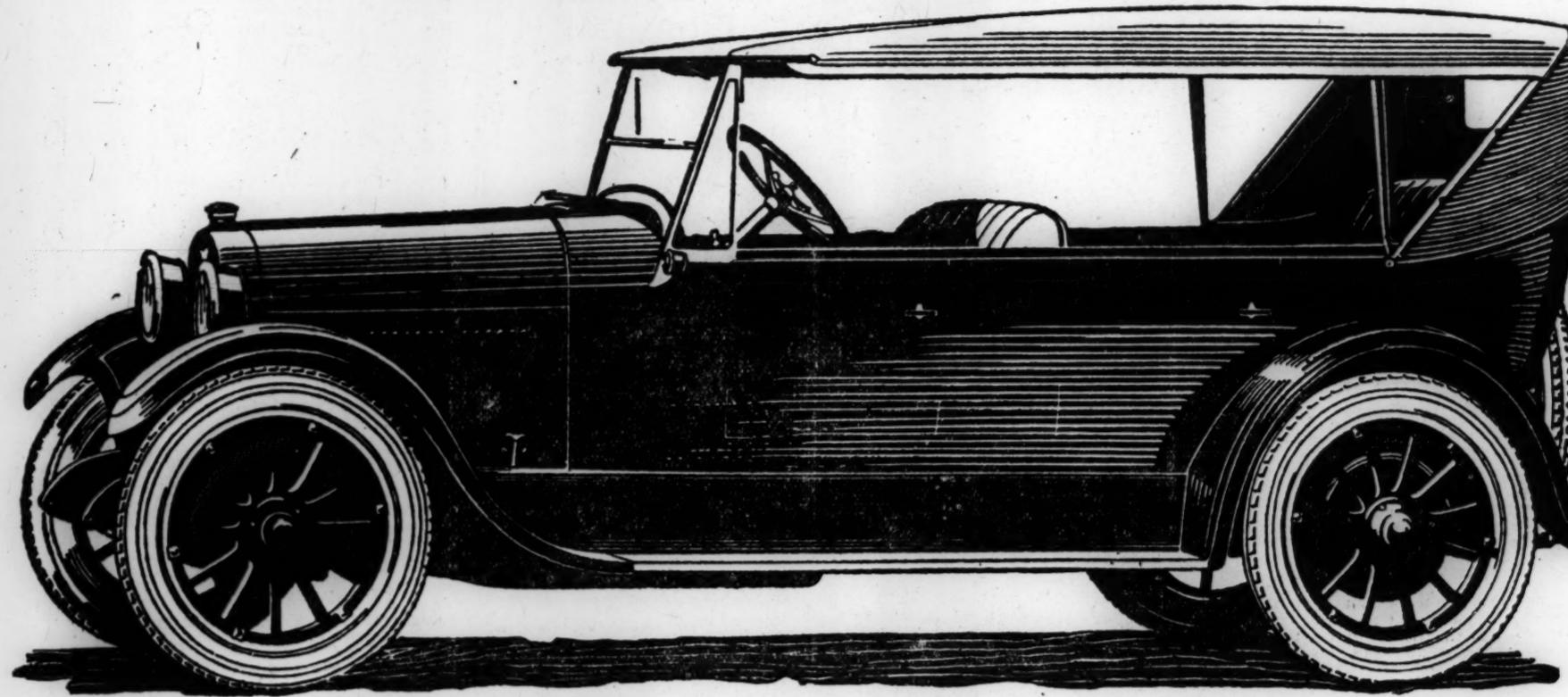
the names of two candidates for each department, of whom the Assembly will then elect one. Heretofore the Assembly nominated each minister by a secret ballot. Each member of the council was personally responsible to the Assembly and could resign without involving the resignation of the president of the council did not affect the other ministers.

It is likely that Raouf Bey, the present president of the council, will be re-elected by the Assembly.

## BUSINESS MISSION EN ROUTE TO MEXICO

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 7 (Staff Correspondence)—A party of 125 members of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, representing practically every business here, started yesterday a 16-day tour of Mexico in the interest of promoting trade relations between that country and the United States. In 1920 a similar expedition went to Mexico City.

# The New HIGH POWERED REO "SIXES"



## The New 6-Cylinder Touring At Lansing \$1335 Add Tax

DEVELOPED by nineteen years' experience, the 1924 line of Reo high-powered six-cylinder passenger cars more forcefully expresses the significance of Reo as "The Gold Standard of Values."

The rugged, powerful chassis is hung lower to the road for easier riding, greater safety and improved appearance. The double-frame mounting of power units,—long a distinctive Reo feature,—is maintained. So is the simple dual foot control.

Super strength marks the new rear axle, which combines the advantages of both the semi-floating and full floating types.

Greatly improved and oversized brakes with 15-inch drums and 2½-inch faces provide positive control; a simple, sure and safe design of time-tried goodness is assurance of continued efficiency.

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New Phaeton \$1545 4 Pass. Coupe \$1875 5 Pass. Sedan \$1985 4 Door Brougham \$2235

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REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Lansing ~~~ Michigan.

## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## Reactions of a Reader

**D**OUBTLESS it is absurd to suppose that Edith Wharton can score a triumph each time. What writer does? Her latest story, "A Son at the Front" (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons) is told with much detached insight, such a steady sweep of narrative that it seems incredible she could have produced a thing of shoddy like "The Glances of the Moon." This time she has written a story of the war, which surely is a bold step when, at the mere mention of the conflict, so many turn a cold shoulder. Her book, however, contains no tormenting descriptions of life in the front-line trenches; Mrs. Wharton being concerned less with the effect of the war upon the men than upon civilians at home. By home we mean to say war-time Paris, concretely the family and friends of a certain George Campton, a particularly fortunate youth whom everyone does his best to keep from active service. His parents are the cowards, not the boy who has finally to deceive them in order to take his place with his comrades. It is a veracious and a fascinating study into the mental attitudes of two differently selfish persons, of the way in which they meet their loss when it comes.

We could comment indefinitely upon the various emotions roused in us by this book. We find a delicious, though fleeting, sense of humor, rather a rare quality in Mrs. Wharton's work. In one of her masterly descriptions of character, for example, she refers to a "straight-backed young American diplomat whose collars seemed a part of his career." Then, too, we are impressed by her graceful use of alliteration. The porters, footmen and lift-boys, lounging in the lobby of a fashionable hotel, "lent it the lustre of their liveries." Don't you find that agreeable to the ear? We do. What of alliteration in these days? Is it considered old-fashioned? Certainly the younger generation of writers studiously avoid it.

As we read one after another of those books by Arthur Machen, lately republished by Mr. Knopf, in view of the prevailing flair for this author—"Hieroglyphics" and "The Three Impostors," "The House of Souls," yes, even "The Hill of Dreams"—it becomes increasingly clear that none of them contains the precise appeal of his two recent autobiographies. Perhaps the explanation lies in the fact that Mr. Machen has tried his hand at so many styles, succeeding with each to so amazing a degree that has his readers a bit bewildered. His books require a key. And that key is found in "Far Off Things" and "Things Far and Near," surely among the most delightful of recent autobiographies.

Since Mr. Harold Nicholson's scholarly work on "Tennyson" appeared in England last spring, we have been keen to lay hold upon it. When will come that measure of co-operation between publishers to make possible the simultaneous publication of important books on the two sides of the Atlantic? Now that Mr. Nicholson's book has been issued in Boston, by the Houghton Mifflin Company, we are transported again to those staid Victorian days for which moderns affect such disdain. We feel we never knew Tennyson before. Mr. Nicholson's effort has been to take a sane view of the former Laureate, to dispel what he calls "the Tennyson legend," yet to make Tennyson the poet mean something to the present generation; and the public will testify to his brilliant success.

Is it true of words, as it is true of persons that, each time a new one crosses our path, there follow in quick succession other meetings with the same one? Within three days of first dipping into Dorothy Canfield's new book, the phrase "raw materials" has been encountered as many times elsewhere. For example, the author of a paper on "The Literature of Disillusion" in a recent number of The Atlantic, while arguing that the war is too close to us to permit of our being open-minded toward its treatment in fiction, remarks: "Art cannot in such a case compete with its raw materials." This seems to coincide with Dorothy Canfield's view that the raw materials which go into the making of literature are of greater value and interest often than the finished products. Very likely this is true. Yet to transmit the raw materials to paper is quite another problem.

We have just learned something. They say it is an excellent daily practice. Never lend books which you have marked. It may be as dangerous as talking in your sleep. For you cannot know what deep secrets of your own mental processes may not be exposed by these innocent black underlinings. We lent one of our marked volumes not long ago—it was one especially qualified to reveal our private feelings toward matters literary. And, since realizing the risk, we have not ceased to quail miserably.

## M. W.

## AMUSEMENTS

## BOSTON

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MARIJA FREUND  
MITJA NIKINEN  
MORIE ROSENTHAL

ELIZABETH REITHBERG  
CARL FLEISCH  
ROBERT SCHMITZ  
VERA JANACOPOULOS

For Fridays, all seats have been subscribed. For Saturdays, a few seats on sale at \$25, \$25, \$25, \$25, \$25, \$25, \$25 (no tax). (Make Checks to Symphony Hall)



"Summer Morning," by Edward C. Volkert

One of the Paintings in the Thirtieth Annual Exhibition of American Art Being Held at Cincinnati Museum of Art

## Madge Kennedy in "Poppy"

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Sept. 7  
POLLO THEATER, beginning Sept. 8, 1923, Philip Goodman presents Madge Kennedy in "Poppy," a new musical comedy in three acts, with W. C. Fields; the book and lyrics by Dorothy Donnelly, music by Stephen Jones and Arthur Samuels; staged by the author and Julian Alfred. The cast:

Sarah Tucker, Maud Stover, Amos Gruenfeld, Lulu Gurn, William Van Wyck, Alan Edwards, Princess Vronski, Emma Janvier, Mortimer Pottle, Robert Wodey, Judge Delafield, Miss Kennedy, Hugh Chivers, Marion Chambers, Sue, Dorothy, Eddie, Julia, Craig, Violette, Vale, Victoria, White

"Poppy" is the kind of entertainment that every lover of the best in the theater—one who is proud of the theater as an institution—will approve, and next summer will be glad to read announcements of the approaching three-hundredth performances of its New York run. There is nothing about this production that warrants the use of the word genius in any way, but it is the kind of performance that should succeed because of its intrinsic worth. It is a presentation of talent, beauty and good taste from start to finish, and although the laughter of the audience is frequent, and at times, even hilarious, there is nothing offered that is other than wholesome fun-making.

Dorothy Donnelly has furnished a story and a libretto that is much above the average, and Stephen Jones and Arthur Samuels have written a score that has several numbers that are sure to become popular, but the good judgment shown in assembling the cast is perhaps the real secret of the success of this production. Madge Kennedy, W. C. Fields, Luella Gear and their associates seem to be just the players we would have chosen if we had thought of them.

Miss Kennedy plays the part of a little girl of innate refinement whom circumstances have placed in a soil foreign to her in every way—an atmosphere of side-shows—under the tutelage of a foster-father, who is a rogue, not much better than the worst. In this atmosphere Miss Kennedy's personal refinement and uneven professionalism fits perfectly. If she were a more calculating actress,

or sang with a more polished vocal style, or danced as well, for instance, as several of her assistants in the company, there would be lacking the ingenuousness, the naivete, that makes her present performance so entirely charming.

Luella Gear possesses that rare gift among actresses, a sense of real comedy acting values. In her case this sense is so keen that it shines through the bad parts that have thus far been allotted her. Some day she will get a good part, and then something worth while will happen.

Then there is W. C. Fields. Any one who fails to see his Prof. Eustace McGauley in "Poppy" will miss one of the best things this season is likely to offer. Those who have laughed with this actor only in the Ziegfeld Follies have not seen him at his best. As McGauley, the scamp medicine show performer, Mr. Fields' acting range extends from tissue paper to tears, with each moment funnier than the last, and legitimate to the fingertips. The rogue is always a popular character with the public. Memory recalls many such—Robin Hood and the members of his band, Micawber, Cadeaux and Ravennes in "Ermine," Autolycus in "The Winter's Tale," who justifies his pocket-picking proclivities by the statement that his father was "likewise a snapper-up of unconsidered trifles." This McGauley, as written and acted, is a worthy and long to be remembered successor to the others.

F. L. S.

The Bernard-Collier Performance, "Nifties of 1923," will have its first performance at the Majestic Theater in Brooklyn, Sept. 10. It will open at the Fulton Theater, New York, about Oct. 1.

In addition to William Faversham and Emily Stevens, the cast of "Captain Briquet" will include Edward Emery, Gladys Leary and Grace Hender-

son. E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe

AMUSEMENTS

## PITTSFIELD, MASS.

WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 10TH  
**HARRY BOND**  
AND HIS ASSOCIATE  
UNION SQUARE PLAYERS IN  
"Kindling" Margaret Illington's  
Greatest Success.

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"THE GREEN GODDESS"

## PEACE AND SUFFRAGE DRIVE IN MEXICO, MRS. CATT'S PLAN

Crusade Will Extend to Porto Rico, Cuba, and Five Central American Countries—Seeks One Big Union

By MARJORIE SHULER

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt will leave New York this fall to organize the women of Mexico, Porto Rico, Cuba, and the five Central American countries into one big union for equal suffrage and permanent peace. Mrs. Catt started the project by a trip last year through six South American republics, and the journey this year is in preparation for the second convention of the Pan-American Association for the Advancement of Women, to take place in September, 1924, either in the Argentine or Brazil.

All the skill of this suffrage campaigner is going into the campaign in the Spanish-American countries. Every step of the way is being tested by the experience which Mrs. Catt gained in leading the women of the United States to victory and as president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance during a period when 30 countries gave the vote to women.

"We must not go too fast," she said today in her New York office. "The woman movement in Central and South America is 40 years behind the times, but it must be advanced with care and discretion. The work of women in those countries has been done within the church, not within the state. Other women have found an open door through the schools and through charity. In Spanish-America the church dominates. The schools are church schools, not public institutions. Charities

work is done through the churches, not through public institutions."

Mrs. Catt's first step will be a survey of the conditions of women, their educational advantages, their position under the civil code, their opportunities in business and professions. Questionnaires have been sent out and these with the results of Mrs. Catt's observations will be presented to the convention as the basis for a definite program of legislative activity by the various national groups making up the Pan-American Association.

From Oct. 27 to Nov. 20 Mrs. Catt will make a series of speeches in the United States on international relations. Her schedule, which opens at Brooklyn and ends at San Antonio, Tex., includes two speeches under the auspices of men's organizations. One of these is for the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; the other is for the University of Michigan. Both of these groups have asked for talks on the present status of women.

The women's groups for whom she is to speak without exception have asked for lectures on conditions in Europe and the participation of the United States in world affairs. Mrs. Catt will make two speeches in Ohio, at Cleveland and Toledo; two in Wisconsin, at Milwaukee and Oshkosh. She will visit Chicago, Rockford, Ill., Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis, Quincy, Ill., Wichita Falls and San Antonio, Tex., going directly from San Antonio to Mexico.

## The Week in Dublin

Dublin, Aug. 27

AT THE final session of the Irish Labor and Trades Union Congress recently a Belfast representative repudiated the notion that there was disension in the Irish Transport and General Workers Union, and claimed that the rank and file were united to resist any "attempt to lower the standard of Irish workers." This has certainly been an increased resistance to wage reductions in many trades, but it is hoped that some settlement will be arrived at in the near future. Although a resolution was brought forward at the congress condemning the action of those members who had accepted office as senators, it was defeated by an overwhelming majority, witnessing to the fact that Labor is at least willing to work with and improve, according to its values, the existing order of things.

Something wonderful is happening in Dublin. There is a thrill of expectancy in the air. When you walk down Grafton Street, one of Dublin's busiest thoroughfares, in the daytime, you wonder if it has turned to the high-gleaming traffic. Instead of the inspiring feeling which used to overwhelm you if you attempted to cross the road, you notice with pleased surprise that it is quite a simple matter now, for the traffic is going one way only. Now this was not really the enormous amount of traffic which

made things difficult before, it was just that people largely went the way they wished and not necessarily the way they should. But recently many of them received a shock. They had to do what they were told in a "free country." One motor cyclist was about to do what he had always done before—cycle from the south side of the city down Grafton Street. This was contrary to the new regulations and he was held up by the "king in blue."

That is not the least thrilling thing that has happened. "Dear Dirty Dublin" has had another rather rude surprise, for now you see wire waste paper baskets at intervals in the chief thoroughfares. It is true that there is much more waste paper in the streets than in the baskets, but it is a great thing to make a beginning. Perhaps the Dublin Horse Show had something to do with these attempts to improve things; may be the elections also stirred up activity. Anyway, the next thing you will see will be a systematic cleaning-up of the republican effusions daubed on the walls near the Mansion House.

The question of the release of the prisoners was brought very much to the fore recently, when the royal assent to the Public Safety (emergency powers) bill was challenged. The Court of Appeal, finding that a state

### BRITISH COLUMBIA SEEKING PUBLICITY

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 30 (Special Correspondence)—Plans are underway by the Greater Vancouver Publicity Bureau co-operating with the Vancouver Island Tourist Association to raise a minimum of \$150,000 to carry on a progressive British Columbia publicity campaign.

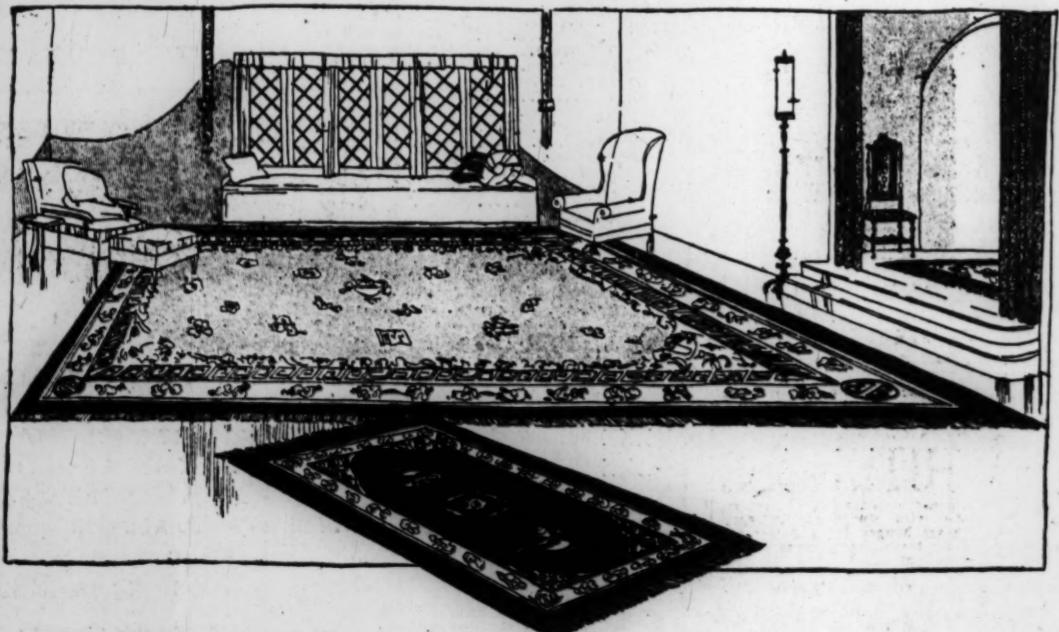
It is estimated that in a year tourists will spend from \$35,000,000 to \$40,000,000 in British Columbia. By the united effort of the various parts of the Province it is believed that it will be possible to bring 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 people to British Columbia annually, as compared with about 1,000,000 this year.

WILDEY  
SAVINGS  
BANK  
52 Boylston St., Boston  
Deposits Go on Interest  
SEPTEMBER 15  
JOIN OUR VACATION CLUB

## Mandel Brothers CHICAGO

September sale of several thousand  
Oriental and Chinese Rugs  
—three "purchases" at important savings

The choicest rugs in our large stock are similarly underpriced—Royal Sarouk, Kermanshah, Kurdistan, Mosoul, Karadgar, Arak, Gorovan and other fine, famed weaves.

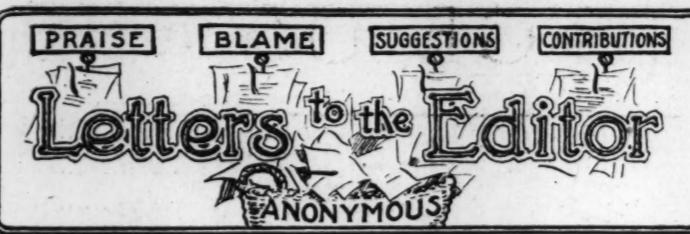


Small Mosoul Rugs  
—average 3x5.6—  
at 42.50

Small Hamedans  
—average 2.3x4—  
at 27.50

Beloostchistans  
—average 2.6x5—  
at 18.50

All in rich tones and select designs—the Beloostchistans in dark blue and rose.  
Gorovans and Araks, 8 x 11 to 9 x 12, at \$250  
7.6 x 10.6 Araks in dark blue and rose, very special at \$165.  
Extra size rugs, 11 x 15 to 14 x 22, Persian and Chinese, in a broad choice.  
Oriental Rug Department, Eighth Floor.



### Italy's Attitude on Greco-Italian Quarrel

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Italy's attitude on the Greco-Italian Quarrel shows a lamentable resemblance to the disposition of the tragic days of August and September, 1914. The swift and final determination with which Mussolini has acted in bombing and seizing the island of Corfu makes it clear that the Italian ultimatum to Greece was not intended to be accepted or complied with. Its aim was fixed upon the seizure of Corfu.

No nation could be expected to render complete and adequate satisfaction to so humiliating a note. The demands made upon the Greek Government were so drastic; and the time allowed for their full compliance so brief, that Greece was powerless to meet the terms laid down in the ultimatum.

Nevertheless, the Greek Government made a substantial compliance with the terms of the ultimatum. The Greek reply was reasonable and capable of acceptance. It gave a basis for negotiation. Indeed, the Greek Government went a long way to satisfy the demands of the Italian Government.

Signor Mussolini did not intend to knowle-

ge of such character as to be likely to lead to a rupture. It is not, therefore, one which is merely local and deatable by the two parties immediately involved. The question of the right of the League of Nations, and both parties are bound to abide by its decision.

The force and validity of the League in this test case will depend upon the prompt and thorough enforcement of the terms of the Covenant and the signature of the Contract.

Was it a reasonable demand for the immediate payment by Greece of more than \$2,000,000 at a time when Greece emerged hopelessly insolvent from a disastrous war?

Signor Mussolini is charged with knowledge of Greece's financial capacity. He knew, or he ought to have known, that Greece was incapable of paying such a sum. Knowing fully well this condition, he set his figure safely beyond the Greek Government's ability to reach. The only expectancy which he had of obtaining this money could come from the probable success of the Greek loan of £3,000,000, the proceeds of which, if successful, would be applied to the care of the million or more refugees now in Greece. Mussolini demands Greece's pound of flesh. His demand is nefarious and strangling.

Greece, however, is meeting the exigency with respectable calmness. Her

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## IRREGULAR PRICE CHANGES IN DULL NEW YORK MARKET

### Virtual Settlement of the Coal Strike Has Good Influence

Dullness again characterized the New York stock market today, the usual leaders fluctuating within a narrow range. Uncovering of a few weak spots among the specialties had a depressing influence in other shares for which there was a speculative market.

Coalers became quiet after an initial settlement of the anthracite coal strike, the independent steels, which were heavy at the start, crept slowly upward under the leadership of the merchandising issues exhibited moderate strength, Woolworth rising 3 points.

The closing was irregular. Sales approximated 300,000 shares.

Narrow and irregular price changes took place in today's early bond dealings. The practical ending of the anthracite wage dispute resulted in a fairly brisk demand for the items of the hard coal carriers. The coal companies, leaders in the advance, Erie convertible A, advanced 1 1/2%; foreign and U. S. Government bonds showed little change. American Water Works 5s, up 1 1/2, and Midvale Steel 5s receipts, up 1, were the strong spots of the industrial group.

### EXPANSION IN BUSINESS RULES, ALTHOUGH UNEVEN

R. G. Dun's weekly review of domestic trade conditions in the United States says:

Evidences of expanding business multiply with the advancing seasons. Gains are not uniform and few signs of increase appear in some quarters, but the main tendency is in the right direction.

Preparations to meet autumn requirements are becoming more general and there has been a check to the restriction of outputs in some industries. While the anthracite coal strike has caused some unemployment and the Japanese disaster has affected certain domestic markets, the trend toward enlarging operations has continued and there is expectation of further progress now that the vacation period is practically over.

Curtailment of industrial and mercantile activities during the summer was less noticeable than that in different lines, and current statistics of carloadings, which surpass all previous records, show that distribution of goods is maintained in exceptionally heavy volume.

### WHEAT PRICES DEPRESSED BY CANADA CROP NEWS

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—"Bearish" reports regarding the Canadian wheat crop had a depressing influence on Chicago prices today during early dealings. Openings, which ranged from 4¢ up to 3¢ up, with September at 1.07¢/lb. and December \$1.06¢/lb. at 1.07¢/lb., followed by a moderate general decline.

After opening unchanged to 4¢ up, December at 68¢/c, the corn market underwent a general sag.

Oats started unchanged to 1/2¢ higher, December 39¢ to 39¢/40c. Later, there were slight losses all around.

Provisions were higher.

### MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Boston	New York
Call Loans rate . . . . .	5 1/2% to 5 1/4%
Outstanding paper . . . . .	5 1/2% to 5 1/4%
Customers' com't ins. . . . .	5 1/2% to 5 1/4%
Individual cus. ins. . . . .	5 1/2% to 5 1/4%

Bar silver in New York . . . . .

Bar gold in London . . . . .

Mexican dollars . . . . .

Canadian ex. dis. . . . .

Clearing House Figures

Spot Boston delivery . . . . .

Eligible Banks . . . . .

Under 30 days . . . . .

Large Known Banks—

Under 30 days . . . . .

Under 30 days . . . . .

Eligible Private Bankers—

Under 30 days . . . . .

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Boston . . . . . 4 1/2

Chicago . . . . . 4 1/2

St. Louis . . . . . 4 1/2

Philadelphia . . . . . 4 1/2

Kansas City . . . . . 4 1/2

Minneapolis . . . . . 4 1/2

Atlanta . . . . . 4 1/2

St. Louis, Mo. . . . . 4 1/2

Richmond . . . . . 4 1/2

St. Paul . . . . . 4 1/2

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### NEW YORK STOCKS

#### Closing Prices

Open High Low Sept. 8 Sept. 7

Air Reduction . . . . . 16 16 16 16 16

Ajax Rubber . . . . . 7 7 7 7 7

Alas. Chain . . . . . 44 44 44 44 44

Am Ag Chem . . . . . 16 16 16 16 16

Am Arkt. Corp . . . . . 71 71 71 71 71

Am Bk & Co . . . . . 71 71 71 71 71

Am C. & C. Co . . . . . 58 58 58 58 58

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## G. S. LYON RETAINS HIS SENIOR TITLE

Famous Canadian Veteran Golfer Wins Championship Tourney Sixth Consecutive Time

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 8 (Special)—G. S. Lyon of the Lambton Golf and Country Club of Toronto is enjoying his sixth consecutive championship of the Canadian Seniors' Golf Association, and with it another year's possession of the Shaughnessy Cup, the championship trophy. Lyon lead the field in the first 18 holes on Thursday with 74, one over par, and yesterday he had the extra stroke, giving him 147 for the 36 holes. G. T. Brown of London was runner up with 161. W. G. Ross of the Kanawaki Golf Club, who was in second place after the first round with 78, took 86 yesterday. The champion played in Class "C," the oldest group, while Mr. Brown was in Class "A" and Mr. Ross in Class "B."

E. A. Bernard of the Royal Montreal Golf Club won the Baker Cup for the best gross score in Class "C" with 174. Lyon was barred through winning and will be excluded when members of the United States and Canadian senior associations play a 36-hole individual match for the individual senior championship of the continent and a cup presented by the United States Seniors' Association. Play will be limited to players 60 years of age or under. The cards for the Canadian seniors' championship follow:

### CLASS A 2d

Player and Club	Ind Net Gr
J. W. Baker, Mississauga	86 139 171
W. H. Ross, Mississauga	86 143 181
G. T. Brown, London	82 144 164
E. A. Parker, Lambton	82 144 164
G. S. Lyon, Lambton	82 144 164
Hume, Royal Montreal	103 147 197
R. C. Donald, Lambton	92 150 182
C. S. Blackwell, Lambton	92 151 199
E. Stevenson, R. Montreal	92 152 183
E. L. Howard, Ottawa	83 152 172
A. L. Smith, Beaconsfield	101 153 183
G. S. Lyon, Royal Montreal	101 153 183
C. E. Ross, Lambton	92 154 178
R. J. Allen, Ottawa	82 154 178
J. Rennie, Rosedale	94 155 183
H. H. Lambton	94 155 183
A. E. Ames, Lambton	93 155 181
T. E. Merrett, Royal Montreal	87 155 175
E. A. Parker, Lambton	96 156 184
E. R. Courtney, Ottawa	95 156 196
J. T. Gnaedinger, Kanawaki	95 156 196
G. S. Kilbourn, Owen sound	102 167 201
H. E. Lambton	94 158 187
A. E. Evans, Royal Montreal	94 158 187
C. G. Stanier, Winnip. 6	94 160 176
D. R. C. F. Wylie, Montreal	90 160 175
Sir George Garneau, Quebec	96 161 195
W. A. Home, Quebec	100 162 196
Col. W. E. Thompson, Halifax	91 162 196
C. W. Hall, Montreal	101 162 196
Prof. Desbarre, Sackville	101 164 194
G. Ferrabee, Kanawaki	99 164 194
Hon. C. W. Robinson, Moncton	102 165 205
R. J. Copeman, Lambton	93 165 196
J. Applegate, Mississauga	93 165 183
J. H. Hume, Royal Montreal	93 165 183
W. L. Currier, Ottawa	97 172 196
A. B. Barnard, Toronto	99 172 198
A. G. Gilmour, Brockville	106 182 219

### CLASS B 2d

Player and Club	Ind Net Gr
J. Wilson, Whitlock	87 143 171
J. Anderson, Isle Mere	97 144 196
D. J. McManus, Beaconsfield	88 144 164
W. G. Ross, Kanawaki	88 144 164
N. McFarlane, Beaconsfield	99 151 199
Judge A. B. Hardy, Brantford	98 152 200
Horn, Royal Montreal	94 152 178
D. Beatty, Kanawaki	92 154 178
E. Alexander, Kanawaki	95 155 183
G. J. Thompson, Royal Mont.	94 155 183
H. G. Ross, Beaconsfield	94 155 183
C. A. Peters, Ottawa	102 157 205
A. M. Hayes, Sarnia	90 155 182
C. V. Jeffery, Ryerson	98 156 183
L. G. Gaudet, Kanawaki	98 156 183
A. McMahons, Hamilton	100 159 198
C. S. Coslett, Brockville	94 159 195
J. E. Oldfield, Ottawa	94 161 173
J. E. Montgomery, Toronto	100 162 198
H. H. McGregor, Lambton	87 163 187
R. M. McLean, Lambton	92 165 185
T. C. Boyle, Ottawa	90 164 186
G. C. Heintzman, Lambton	88 165 186
J. L. Weller, Hamilton	93 165 185
W. B. Dunn, Ottawa	93 165 185
W. A. Denner, Perth	112 166 200
H. H. Sudyan, Toronto	102 167 203
E. A. Smith, St. Andrews	102 167 195
S. St. Pierre, Lévis	102 167 195
A. T. Reiter, Lambton	110 172 216
J. T. McGill, Royal Montreal	107 173 217
W. C. Whittaker, London	103 176 208

### CLASS C 2d

Player and Club	Ind Net Gr
G. S. Lyon, Lambton	73 141 147
E. A. Bernard, Royal Mont.	93 144 174
J. H. Hume, Royal Montreal	93 144 174
J. T. McGill, Royal Montreal	94 150 186
Sir A. B. Bertram, Beaconsfield	100 150 194
C. S. Harding, Royal Mont.	94 151 184
J. G. Ross, Owen sound	101 152 196
T. D. Wardlaw, Mississauga	105 156 204
H. R. Pratt, Beaconsfield	97 157 195
D. R. Hume, Royal Montreal	104 160 208
Montreal	104 160 208
Judge Maxton, Toronto	98 165 195
G. S. Lyon, Lambton	98 165 184
J. H. Hume, Royal Mont.	98 165 184
J. G. Ross, Owen sound	102 162 196
A. S. Riddell, Royal Montreal	103 162 210
T. A. Code, Perth	96 163 201
John B. Smith, Royal Montreal	100 163 201
A. P. McLaughlin, Royal Montreal	103 163 201
Judge Maxton, Toronto	103 164 208
J. T. Burchall, Linton, S. N. 113	167 221
A. S. Riddell, Royal Montreal	106 168 206
A. S. McDonald, Lambton	93 168 188
P. H. Bell, Royal Montreal	102 169 208
H. P. Pike, Hamilton	102 170 218
L. C. Lawford, Rosemont	112 170 218
Dr. G. E. Armstrong, Royal	97 170 218
F. P. Graves, Royal Ottawa	92 173 200

### AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Won	Lost	P.C.
83	43	.658
69	57	.548
65	61	.538
63	63	.520
61	65	.480
57	67	.460
53	72	.420
49	75	.395

### RESULTS FRIDAY

Boston	Philadelphia	9
Detroit	11	Cleveland 9.
Chicago	10	St. Louis 9.
GAMES TODAY		
Boston at Philadelphia (two games).		
New York at Washington.		
Detroit at Cleveland (two games).		
DETROIT 11, CLEVELAND 9.		
CLEVELAND, Sept. 7—Cleveland relinquished the lead twice today in the game with Detroit and was finally beaten by a score of 11 to 9. The game was ineffective, especially G. E. Hale and George Dauss, who started and J. A. Boone and Ray Francis, relief men. The score: 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9 R H E Detroit ..... 0-3 1 0 0 2 3 2 11-16 1 Cleveland ..... 1-0 3 0 1 0 2 1 1-9 15-2		
Batteries—Daus, Francis, Holloway, Cole and Hale; Uhle, Miller, Bon, Smith and O'Neill. Myatt, Winning pitcher—Francis. Losing pitcher—Hildebrand. Evans and Rowland. Umpires—Hildebrand, Evans and Rowland. Time—2h. 33m.		
WHITE SOX LAUNCH ATTACK		
CHICAGO, Sept. 7—Chicago batted U. J. Shockert with telling effect in the third inning today, scoring six runs and eventually winning from St. Louis by a count of 7 to 2. Two bases on balls and an error by M. J. McManus contributed to the White Sox's success. The game was effective, especially G. E. Hale and George Dauss, who started and J. A. Boone and Ray Francis, relief men. The score: 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9 R H E Chicago ..... 1-2 3 0 0 1 0 2 7-8 9 St. Louis ..... 0-0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 2-7 2 Batteries—Daus, Francis, Holloway, Cole and Hale; Uhle, Miller, Bon, Smith and O'Neill. Myatt, Winning pitcher—Francis. Losing pitcher—Hildebrand. Evans and Rowland. Umpires—Hildebrand, Evans and Rowland. Time—1h. 41m.		

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## MAJOR PENS

According to a report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, more automobiles were manufactured in 1922 than in any previous 12 months. The total number was 101,407, the maximum of the big year, 1920, and 53 per cent more than the output of 1921. The advances were especially marked in the various classes of passenger cars, the output increasing from 227,612 in 1920 to 356,712 in 1922, and of sedans from 46,811 to 10,431.

From Oct. 4 to 14, the Paris Salon for motor cars will be held. This exhibition brings to view some of the finest examples of body and coach work in the world. French, Italian, English, and American designs are presented, with some Spanish and Belgian jobs of the better-class motor vehicles.

On Oct. 7, the second Grand Prix of the International Motor Exhibition will be held at the Olympia, London, from Nov. 2 to 10 next, and a similar show has been arranged upon the Caversham Road Transport and Roads Development Exhibition, to be organized at the same place, Nov. 22 to Dec. 1.

Petrol costs more in France than in England. While the English price has dropped 31d., a gallon, the French quotation reduces 17 per cent more than previous year. The Paris Motor Show will be held on Nov. 2 to 10 next, and a similar show has been arranged upon the Caversham Road Transport and Roads Development Exhibition, to be organized at the same place, Nov. 22 to Dec. 1.

The King of England has granted a Royal Charter to the Seventh International Motor Exhibition, to be held at the Olympia, London, from Nov. 2 to 10 next, and a similar show has been arranged upon the Caversham Road Transport and Roads Development Exhibition, to be organized at the



## ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

CONNECTICUT	CONNECTICUT	MASSACHUSETTS	MASSACHUSETTS	MASSACHUSETTS	MASSACHUSETTS	MASSACHUSETTS
<b>Hartford</b> <i>(Continued)</i>	<b>Norwalk</b> <i>(Continued)</i>	<b>Boston</b> <i>(Continued)</i>	<b>Cambridge</b> <i>(Continued)</i>	<b>Lynn</b> <i>(Continued)</i>	<b>Pittsfield</b> <i>(Continued)</i>	<b>Springfield</b> <i>(Continued)</i>
QUALITY CORNER	Tristram & Hyatt "Norwalk's Leading Dry Goods Store" Dress Goods, Hosiery, Underwear, Rugs, Window Shades, Linoleum, Trunks, Blankets	CLEANING AND DYEING AT ITS BEST at LEWANDOS 248 Huntington Avenue 284 Boylston Street 17 Temple Place 79 Summer Street 29 State Street Telephone Back Bay 3900 Shops in all the large cities of the East "YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"	COME TO The Idle Hour Inc. Lending Library and Gift Shop 32 Brattle Street when you want dainty cakes, cookies or sandwiches. We also carry candy, cards and novelties.	Hodgkins' Shoe Store SHOES FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY J. C. Palmer, Manager 26 Market St. Established 1865	SALE OF LADIES' HANDBAGS \$1.95 and \$2.50 Ladies' Handbags in patent leather, calfskin, morocco, and pin seal. Special at \$1.69	ANNOUNCING the opening of our newly located shop 422 MAIN STREET (Opp. Union Trust Co.)
Women's Shop Third Floor ONE NEED ONLY TO HAVE A TASTE FOR STYLE TO APPRECIATE THE CHARM OF OUR SPORTS APPAREL FOR WOMEN	NORWALK - CONN.	F. KNIGHT & SON Corporation 40 Oliver Street, Boston	COMMONWEALTH LAUNDRY COMPANY	ADVANCE FALL MODELS, SUITS, DRESSES, COATS AND BLOUSES THE MELVILLE CO. 312 Union Street LYNN, MASS.	GIMBELS Women's and Misses' Ready-to-Wear	<b>Springfield</b> HIGH GRADE DELICATESSEN HOME OF THE FAMOUS G & H DRESSINGS 79 Stockbridge St. Tel. River 5337
Stackpole Moore Tryon Co. 115 Asylum St. at Trumbull	ANGEVINE FURNITURE COMPANY ARTISTIC HOME FURNISHINGS 16 North Main Street, South Norwalk, Conn. Phone 256	NORWALK AGENCY, Inc. S. J. KEELER, Manager Real Estate and Insurance 61 Wall Street NORWALK, CONN.	Service to Suit Your Income 348 Franklin St. Tel. Univ. 0002 or 2310 ADDRESSING, MAILING, MULTIGRAPHING, TYPEWRITING DICTATION (at machine or from notes)	GEORGE TRUITT'S Walk-Over SHOE STORE 135 North Street	GUENTHER & HANDEL PARISIAN BEAUTY PARLOR Permanent wave for a short time only 12 curls for 10.00 24 curls for 18.00 25 HARRISON AVE. Phone Walnut 1592	<b>Springfield</b> ANNOUNCING the opening of our newly located shop 422 MAIN STREET (Opp. Union Trust Co.)
G. FOX & COMPANY, Inc. Agents for the beautiful	BETTY WALES DRESSES for Misses and Small Women	ALBERT D. MORGAN Hardware, Fishing Tackle, Paints, Guns SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.	The Brattle Square Letter Shop 5 Brattle Square Tel. 4670 Mention The Christian Science Monitor	DOROTHY BENHAM Millinery	GEORGE TRUITT'S Walk-Over SHOE STORE 135 North Street	<b>Springfield</b> HIGH GRADE DELICATESSEN HOME OF THE FAMOUS G & H DRESSINGS 79 Stockbridge St. Tel. River 5337
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## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

## Many Novelties at Allgemeine Deutscher Musikverein Festival

By PAUL SCHWERS

Berlin, Aug. 15  
THE chief attraction for those seriously interested in music in Germany is the annual assembly of musicians arranged by the Allgemeine Deutscher Musikverein. This society is the oldest and most important association of professional musicians and friends of music in Germany. The society is not confined to Germany alone but comprises the whole range of the German language and culture in Europe. The principal musicians of Switzerland belong to it, as well as leaders in musical circles of Austria and the subsequent Austrian states. Also, in America the society can boast of many an eminent musician among its members.

Founded in 1851 by Franz Liszt, its chief object was, and is still, to promote musical progress and to pave the way for what is novel and worthy of note. An annual series of performances connected with a general assembly serves this end. The society has exercised a decided influence upon the development of art in Germany, having been for the last 50 years a pioneer and path-maker, turning the attention of the musical world to young and aspiring talents.

First, Liszt himself, later Brahms, Richard Strauss, and Gustav Mahler (to mention the most eminent names only) appeared before the public with their principal works in the festivals of the society. But even the most recent development in music has not been overlooked by the society, which has brought about the first performances of Arnold Schönberg's and, quite late, Edward Erdmann's, Heinz Tiesen's, Alois Haba's, Ernst Krenek's and Paul Hindemith's most important works.

## A Brilliant Revival

For 10 years Richard Strauss was president of the society. His successor in 1909 was Max Schillings, the composer of "Mona Lisa." Since 1910 the management has been in the hands of Dr. Friedrich Rösch, an old friend of Richard Strauss who with him founded the Association of German Composers 20 years ago. Dr. Rösch is at the same time sole representative of the entire body of German musicians, seeing to their interests with regard to negotiations with the authorities. He has striven most effectively for the benefit of German composers, and is also an eminent "art-politician" as well as a most eloquent orator. Under his leadership the society is now undergoing a new and brilliant revival, after having had to reduce its work considerably during the war.

The assemblies and performances of the society take place every year in different towns qualified for such an undertaking. There are at all times cities enough whose enthusiasm for music induces them to invite the society. Thus it has ever been since its foundation at Weimar. As I remarked, the society is by no means confined to the German frontiers, and its musical festivals have been celebrated also in Basel, Zürich, Vienna and Graz (Steiermark).

This year Kassel was selected, the old home of art and residence of the Prince-Electors of Hessen. Kassel has a new and excellent municipal concert hall, completed after the war, and a modern opera house supported by the State, built a short time before the war and beautifully situated. A state orchestra of high artistic quality and large, well-trained choirs were at the disposal of Robert Laugs, the accomplished conductor of the State Opera, who produced a series of brilliant performances covering five days in all, and comprising three great orchestral and choral concerts, a chamber-music concert and an opera.

## Shreker's "Schatzgräber"

For the "Festive Opera" Franz Shreker's "Schatzgräber" was given. It is the custom on such an occasion to give an opera hitherto unknown. In view of the exorbitant costs, that was out of the question this time. The Kassel opera stood the test with high honors before a tribunal of professionals and distinguished critics from all over Germany.

Shreker's opera, however, scarcely succeeded in gaining new admirers. On the contrary, the superficial charms of this score, worked out by every possible means of craft, already are beginning to lose color, and the essential musical substance is too insignificant to conceal the insipid theatrical pose of the wording. They call Shreker the modern Meyerbeer. That seems rather hard on the man, but it is nevertheless not far from the truth. Shreker is gifted with a remarkable talent for effective sounds and certain theatrical impressions, but it needs more than that to write an opera capable of living. He is, no doubt, for the time being, an interesting individuality, but whether his prevailing works will stand the test in the distant future is a question I should rather prefer to answer in the negative.

Among the soloists of the Kassel opera the tenor, Franz Wiegmann, excelled in the part of Elias. Frau Mary Keysei was not quite high-spirited enough for the part of Elias, nor was her voice adequate to the demands. The conductor, Dr. Zulauf, deserves high praise for the manner in which he wielded the baton.

## New Krenek Symphony

The main points of interest at Kassel were the concerts, with mostly original performances, the most interesting of which was the new (second) symphony of Ernst Krenek, a composer of modern bent, only 23 years of age. He is a pupil of Shreker, who brought him from Vienna to Berlin. Shreker, as everybody knows, has presided for the last three years over the State High School of Music in Berlin. Young Krenek, however,

has not followed in his teacher's footsteps. He has steadily turned away from Shreker's style and despises all sensual effects in music. He has, no doubt, a head of his own, and a conspicuous talent which is only in danger of losing its way in an untutored character. I shall have further occasion later to express my opinion of Krenek.

This new symphony contains in its three movements a number of important details, but on the whole it is lacking in spiritual consistency and spontaneous musical qualities. Compared with its intrinsic value it is too lengthy by far. The best part is the second movement, a scherzo, ingeniously devised and of fascinating character. The symphony winds up with tremendous explosions of dissonances exceeding all bounds of moderation, but to be sure, it is a hideous one. This piece, in its way, is an important document of the day, called forth a most stormy controversy. Applause as well as manifestations of extreme displeasure continued for quite a quarter of an hour.

## Music to "Hamlet"

Less excitement was created by a chamber-symphony, also in three movements, by the Berlin composer, Max Bussing. It is indeed cleverly worked out, but it is too monotonous and of a cheerless character, although there is no mistaking the composer's talent.

A concerto grosso for two orchestras and piano by the headstrong Bavarian Kaminski, composed in the style of the eighteenth century, does not quite realize an idea which, in itself, is beautiful and artistic. Kaminski, whose great choral-psalm created such a sensation at the Nürnberg Musical Festival two years ago, is a man who calls for great expectations.

Wilhelm Petersen also owes his return to the Nürnberg Festival, where his first symphony met with success at its first appearance. His "Easter Symphony," built up in one movement upon a hymn tune, was



State Opera House (left) and Municipal Concert Hall at Kassel, Where This Year's Festival of the Allgemeine Deutscher Musikverein Was Held

ment, presides over the Munich Academy. He is at the same time conductor of the great symphony concerts in Munich. For years past he has also been an important document of the day, called forth a most stormy controversy. Applause as well as manifestations of extreme displeasure continued for quite a quarter of an hour.

## Chamber Music \*

First and foremost among the composers of chamber music we must mention Ernst Toch. His string quartet, op. 18, is really a successful and well-adjusted work of art, abounding in musical ideas, and, in spite of its modern tendency, full of exuberant melody. The slow movement is one of the most beautiful pieces that have been written for string quartet in recent years.

Another string quartet by Hermann Kundigraber is interesting in certain

## Seven Operatic Premieres in Buenos Aires Season

Buenos Aires, Aug. 10  
Special Correspondence

WITH the performance of Aug. 7, the sixteenth opera season at the Colon Theater came to an end. The financial result of the venture has been far from satisfactory; season subscriptions were considerably below last year's figure, and public support, as gauged by nightly box office receipts, showed a lamentable falling off.

Though the season has been a failure financially, from an artistic point of view it has been a success—considerably better than was to be expected under the adverse circumstances.

The principal attraction of the season undoubtedly was Richard Strauss' "Elektra," one of the most spectacular productions of the contemporary lyric stage. In "Debora e Jaéle" (Ildebrando Pizzetti) and "Sakuntala" (Franco Alfano), Argentine opera lovers were given two works of worldwide acceptance belonging to the modern Italian school; while Primo Riccielli's "I Compagni" showed that among the younger musicians of Italy there are a few devotees of the realistic, which today is despised.

Manuel da Falla's "La Vida Breve," the fifth of the foreign premieres of the season, interested the audience considerably, since, apart from its intrinsic merits, it has signalled a renaissance of Spanish music.

## Argentine Premieres

The Argentine premieres were Felipe Boero's dramatic sketch "Raquel," and Gilardo Gilardi's legendary romance, "Ilse." These works will not add to the luster of the Argentine lyric stage. With the close of the season they have retired to slumber in the archives of the Colon Theater in company with Hector Panizza's "Aurora," "César A. Statteiss' "Blanca de Beaufort," Carlos Lopez Buchardo's "Sueño del Alma," Eduardo García Mansilla's "Ivan," Pascual de Rogat's "Huemac," Carlos Pedrell's "Ardid de Amor," Boero's "Tucuman," "Ariadne and Dionisius," Constantino Gaito's "Flor de Nieve," and Floro M. Ugarte's "Saika," all of which had their passing hour upon the boards of the Colon, after which it has occurred to no one to expose them.

In addition to the seven premières mentioned, the following well-known operas were included in the 105 functions of the season: "Salomé," 6; "Tristan und Isolde," 5; "Walküre," 5; "Marouf," 1; "Aida," 7; "Luise," 4; "Rigoletto," 7; "Lohengrin," 5; "Wilhelm Tell," 6; "Luci di Lammermoor," 9; "Traviata," 4; "Sonnambula," 1; "Tochter," 6; "Trovador," 1; "Manci," 2; "Dannazione di Fausto," 7; "Thais," 3; "Manon," 7, the full number being completed with the 5 of "Elektra," 1 of "Debora e Jaéle," 6 of "Raquel," 2 of "Ilse," 4 of "La Vida Breve," 6 of "I Compagni," and 2 of "Sakuntala," in addition to which some benefit performances were given. This is truly a varied repertory, lacking only a lamentable omission—the Russian school, of which "Boris Godounoff" had been promised.

The musical direction of these works was confided to Richard Strauss, Gino Marinuzzi, Franco Paolantonio, Franz Schalk and Vicente Bellerza.

The bad practice which still holds in the Colon—10 functions a week as a minimum, and a continual change of bill, with at least two premières or second functions in the same lapse of time—precludes perfect presentation, and a haphazard system prevails in which the elegance of art are not consulted. In this respect the most unfortunate was "Marouf," directed by Marinuzzi. The authority and ability of Richard Strauss proved the salvation of "Elektra" and "Salomé," which were undoubtedly the best-presented works of the past season.

Franz Schalk in "Tristan und Isolde," "Walküre" and "Lohengrin" displayed profound knowledge of Wagnerian art, and the direction of Gino Marinuzzi in "Debora e Jaéle" and "Sakuntala" was praiseworthy.

Franco Paolantonio shared the fate that invariably overtakes an Argentine artist at the Colon; he was placed in a position of inferiority, for a few

months, but, taken as a whole, less

details, but, taken as a whole, less

aspirations. It does not succeed in leaving so vivid an impression.

More applause was bestowed upon Heinz Tiesen's extremely modern "Hamlet." Not so extremely modern, this composition contents itself with being simply descriptive but nevertheless is not lacking in real sentiment.

Some songs with orchestral accompaniment, by A. von Wartenshausen,

were cordially received, although they pay more regard to the past than to the future, which, by the way, need not necessarily be looked upon as a shortcoming.

A violin concerto by Emil Bohnke gave Georg Kulenkampff-Post, the young maestro-violinist, ample opportunity of showing that he is equal to any technical demands. The piece itself is written in a flowing and brilliant style, but it is too long and the different themes are not sufficiently original.

A series of charming miniatures for orchestra from the pen of the skillful Frankfurt master, Bernhard Sekles, styled "Visions," sounded very pretty indeed, but there are too many of them.

The most prominent vocal composition was Walter Braunfels' sonorous "Te Deum," written in grand style, just a bit superficial, yet dashed off in rapturous colors.

Ponderous choruses for male voices with orchestra accompanied by Siegmund von Hausegger, "Battle Song" and "Dead March," were received with enthusiastic applause.

Hausegger is one of the leading intellectual personages in musical affairs in Germany. He hails from the Bayreuth School and, at the present mo-

ments, presides over the Munich Academy. He is at the same time conductor of the great symphony concerts in Munich. For years past he has also been an important document of the day, called forth a most stormy controversy. Applause as well as manifestations of extreme displeasure continued for quite a quarter of an hour.

This new symphony contains in its three movements a number of important details, but on the whole it is lacking in spiritual consistency and spontaneous musical qualities. Compared with its intrinsic value it is too lengthy by far. The best part is the second movement, a scherzo, ingeniously devised and of fascinating character. The symphony winds up with tremendous explosions of dissonances exceeding all bounds of moderation, but to be sure, it is a hideous one. This piece, in its way, is an important document of the day, called forth a most stormy controversy. Applause as well as manifestations of extreme displeasure continued for quite a quarter of an hour.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Poet Meets With a Surprise

WHEN I opened my door I found the Poet stretched out on the rug in the attitude of a small boy lost in the adventures of "Robinson Crusoe." That is, he was lying face downward, supported by his elbows, and wholly absorbed in some charts, yellowed and crumbling with age, which were spread widely beneath his chin.

♦ ♦ ♦

"Funny old things," he remarked gently when I had managed to attract his attention, "I suppose our ancient bookworm left them."

"He did," I admitted, drawing up a chair to a point convenient for peering over his shoulder.

"This is a good one," went on the Poet, wrinkling his brow in an engaging way he had, and he read in his pleasant voice, "A Short Account of a Passage from China Late in the Season, Down the China Seas, Through the Southern Natuna Islands, along the West Coast of Borneo, through the Straits of Billiton (or Clements Straits) to the Straits of Sunda. Accompanied with the following charts—charts all enumerated," interpolated the Poet, "you don't want them." The whole Laid Down, Drawn, and Corrected from the latest Observations. By George Robertson. London: Printed by S. Couchman, Throgmorton Street, For Gilbert & Wright, No. 148, Leadenhall Street. Sounds good, doesn't it? "Being in the fleet composed of the following ships, the Glutton, Pigot, Lord Holland, Earl of Mansfield, and Vanfittart, under the command of Captain John Clements, on the 25th of April, 1781, left China, and took departure from the Grand Ladrone, allowing its latitude 21° 57' N."

The Poet rose suddenly and dusted off his knees. "Take it yourself," he said, urging me to his former position. "I'm late now," and off he rushed, where to I did not know, but the general slowness of his movements made swift action a matter for surprise. However, I went on with the disintegrating pamphlet.

♦ ♦ ♦

"In latitude 8° our monsoon failed, had then light winds, variable, and calms, which made it very tedious in getting to—" but calms are always tedious, and a sailing ship rolling with the swells, helpless without a breath of wind to bear her onward loses most of her charm, so I passed on to the first sight of the Islands. "The Great Natuna is very high land, rising to the appearance of a circular mountain in the middle, and is the easternmost land; I think it may be seen nearly 15 or 16 leagues: the other islands appeared rather long and flat."

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And so on with the voyage. We find remarks such as "after paffing the S. E. Point of Banca" (Mr. Robertson calls them remarks, so who am I to change his phrasing?) "Sailing to the Southward," bits which stir the imagination and make us visualize these distant seas.

Then, there was another pamphlet by this same Robertson called "Memoir of a Chart of the China Sea; including the Philippine, Molucca, and Banda Islands, with part of the coast of New Holland and New Guinea. Dedicated, by permission to the Society of Managing Owners of the Ships in the East India Company's Service." This one was also printed by Couchman but for William Gilbert and in 1805. So letting my fancy wander a bit, I feel that this William was Gilbert of the old firm of Gilbert and Wright, and so the successor in some way or manner, for in all these books of a century or two ago I follow the names of booksellers and printers with almost as much attention as I give the author and the contents of his book. The introduction says that the "present work or compilation, is published since the introduction of that great improvement made in the art and practice of navigation, the Marine Chronometer, the only sure means of ascertaining meridian longitude with facility. And then finds here is the possibility of adventure for 'The China Sea' is full of rocks and shoals, and the 'Natuna Islands' and 'West Coast of Borneo's' foundations, etc. are laid down from my own observations in the Vanfittart; then longitude is fixed from the observations made by Capt. Frazer."

The pamphlet closes with a table of latitudes and longitudes and is intended for use as an index.

♦ ♦ ♦

But the most fascinating one of these ancient charts which the old bookworm had left for me was a Spanish one, "An Exact and True Description of the Coasts, Ports, Islands and Shoals, with the Soundings and Marks in the Coast of Luzon: From the Port or Bay of Mariveles, to beyond Cape Engano. Together with the Description of the Babuyanes: by Don Manuel Correa. Trans. from the Spanish M. S. by the late Sir Hyde Parker, Bart. Revised and Originally Published at the Expense of the East India Company by Dalrymple." (His Christian name was Alexander) "1789. Reprinted 1808. London, Printed by Ballantine & Law, No. 9 Duke Street, Adelphi, Strand, 1808. And sold by F. Wingrave, in the Strand; Successor to Mr. Nourse."

Dalrymple's preface is signed at No. 52, High Street, Marylebone, 12 Sept. 1789. "In 1761, the late Don Manuel Galves, Governor of Samboangan, in Madinadano, who had been the Friend and Companion of Correa, and was himself a well-informed man and a good Draughtsman, in the participation of intelligence, natural to liberal minds, permitted me to copy this valuable M. S. On my return to Madras, in 1762, I communicated it to my Friend, the late Sir Hyde Parker, then captain of His Majesty's Ship Grafton; before he left England, in 1782, he gave me a copy of the following translation which he had made of it." Dalrymple has changed it when he was sure the translator had not quite understood the idioms of the original Spanish, and he considers this manuscript too valuable not to be given to the world. He mentions, too, a work about the Hydrography of the "Philippines" which Galves gave him information. It was by Don Antonio Gil, "about the size of Thornton's East India Pilot, and contained the Harbour on one page, and on the opposite the description, account of the Tides, the Pilotage, etc. It was sent to Spain for publication—" but of it now there is no trace.

♦ ♦ ♦

There are some interesting charts with this work of the Spaniard, "Mapa de las Yslas Filipinas hecho por el Pe. Pedro Murillo Velarde, . . . and in one corner of the crumpling sheet of brownish paper is a bit of history. "Hernando de Magallanes was the First who discovered these Islands. He arrived at Zebu—(Zebu an island, and all the time I never knew there was a zebu other than the long-horned animals found in East Africa) in 1521. Miguel Lopez de Legazpi came thither in 1565 & on the 24th June 1571 began to build Manilla, Capital of these Islands, named Philipinas by Philip II. They are many and fruitful, they have Gold, Pearls, Wax, Cacao . . . Cowries . . . excellent Woods, many Birds, . . . There is one Archibishop & three Bishops, a Chamberlain, Governor, various Alcaldes; Forts, University, Cannon Foundry, Powder Mill, & about 900,000 Christians." The original of this map was engraved by Nics. dela Cruz Bagay, Manila.

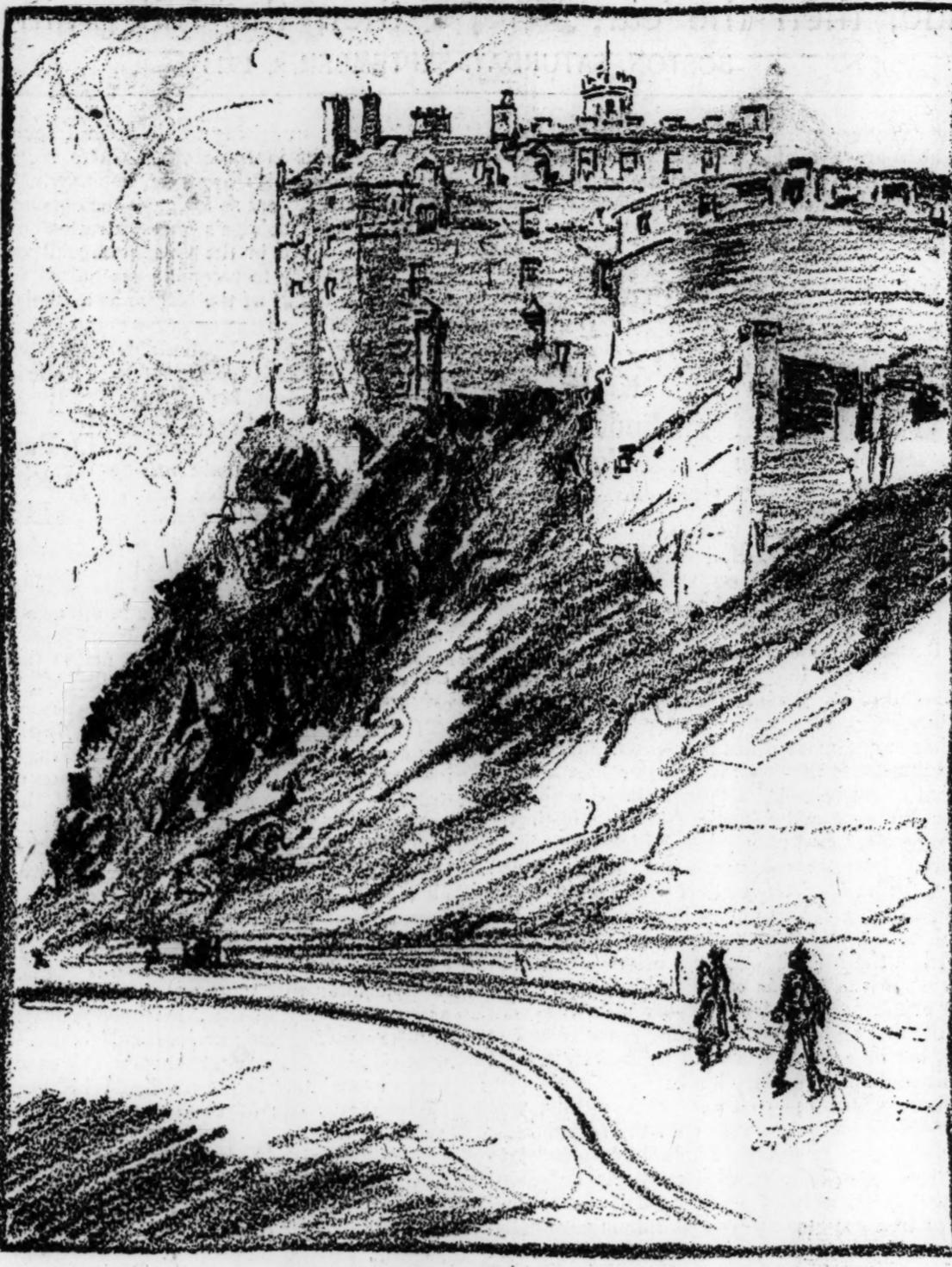
Here the Poet came in again, very warm, with a cap crushed under his arm.

"Do you know," I asked, fixing him with a stern eye, "that Zebu is an island as well as an animal?"

"Why," said the Poet, putting his hand to his forehead and struggling with his surprise, "I always thought it was a bird!" R. L. A.

## The Coaster

Down the reach, slowly, as if wearily, almost humanly reluctant to abandon her safe harbor, stands an old woman all but aware she labors heavily, even in the light southwest breeze of a summer morning. How she contrasts with the fair setting of nature's stage, her grayness, her grimace accented by the brilliance of the pine-fringed coast and the sparkle of the foam-pecked bay! Blackened by coal dust, scarred by the crash of paving-stone upon her worn decks, her dingy sails a network of patches, she seems misplaced here, amid the beauty of the summer day. And all indifferent to it she lumbers along, seaward around yonder point. For workhorse of the sea, she is but setting forth on another day's toil, as the draft animal, sodden and resigned,



Edinburgh Castle, From Johnston Terrace

## Edinburgh's "Royal Historic Mile"

FROM the brilliant modern Prince's street across the Garden where the Black Watch pipe band plays on Saturday afternoons it is only a step into the old High Street; but it is a step from today into yesterday. For it brings one into Edinburgh's "royal historic mile," that slow-descending way from the Castle to Holyrood where there have lived Scotland's notable ones of many centuries, where every cobblestone has felt the press of famous feet, and every building had its part in portentous and significant events.

Edinburgh has its beauty and its romance, and well could Marmon say,

"Such dusky grandeur clothes its height."

Where the huge Castle holds its state, And all the steep slope down;

Whose ridge black heaves to the sky,

Pile deep and massy, close and high,

Mine own romantic town!"

But precious in equal measure

are its historic associations, close-clustered along the olden way that embrares in one straight laid mile, Castlehill, Lawnmarket, High Street and Canongate. And wandering here, after a well-guided inspection of the grand old Castle itself, one walks with Scott and with Burns, with Johnson and his Boswell. Tarrying in St. Giles, one almost hears the ringing words of Knox; and just beyond, where stood Allan Ramsay's famous theatre, Garrick and Keen seem still to declaim in the flamboyant eloquence of their day.

Memories of a properly-prolonged

stroll along the historic mile linger

on, "down-hill," only her topsoil are discernible. For she is one of the last of a fleet once numbered by hundreds.

In our harbor scarce twenty years ago

a night of threatening weather would

see two score coasters anchored safely

and comfortably, their crews ashore

or visiting among the fleet. But to-day it is unusual if a pair seek a night's rest here behind the islands of the rock-bound harbor. For the day of the down-east coaster is done. But here was a brave and a worthy

coaster labor on.

"Thro' calm and hurricane,

Everywhere the tide flows,

Everywhere the wind blows,

From Mexico to Maine."

So I watch this one today as she

fares slowly into the offing until,

like those of a ramble about Florence,

or a gondola trip through Venetian canals. One lives in the past; today, for the nonce, is put aside. The rattle of a butcher's cart, and the clatter of wooden-soled shoes replace the shriek of the motor. One almost looks for the knee breeches of that earlier day when the High Street, on a summer evening, was the promenade of Scotland's great sons, the gathering-place of those whose names symbolized achievement in art and religion and statecraft.

From the old Outlook Tower, on the slope of Castlehill, the eye commands

the historic mile, even to Holyrood

and beyond; then, on the other hand, begins a survey of a fair scene, a

"Far landscape where the sea

Smiles on in softest witchery;

Till, radiant all, the hills of Fife

Fill in the charms of country life."

A step down the hill, in James

Court, where now barefoot children

overspread the little square, Boswell

received Dr. Johnson; in high state,

no doubt. Hume and Blair also had

lodgings here. And even the sordid

surroundings of today cannot banish

the memories of those who once dwelt

there, for it is such a place as old

associations seem to cling to. A

"wynd," or tiny alleyway, leads to

another bit of court, and the house

where for a long time lived Robert

Burns.

So it is a splendid walk, that along

Edinburgh's royal historic mile; a

walk to be undertaken leisurely, and

not without equipment of carefully

gathered stores of historic and literary

lore nor lack of ample time for re

fection on the human history that has

befallen here during the centuries.

## Thought, Word, and Deed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THOUGHT, word, deed,—how indissolubly linked together are the words! The Bible says that "every tree is known by his own fruit." Like produces like. In the order of logic, as cause is so is effect, in the realm of all things. More than ever before, mankind is awakening to realize the truth of the Scriptural statement that as a man "thinketh in his heart, so is he;" for thoughts govern both words and deeds; and these go to make up the sum total of human experience.

Almost every one recognizes that mankind has long been working in the realm of the phenomenal, or of effects, in dealing with the so-called physical sciences. We examine into the structure, characteristics, and properties of soil, plant, and seed. We look out upon the stars and measure their distances from the earth and each other, and their magnitude. With spectroscope we analyze even their components—that is, the nonmetals and metals they contain. In applied mechanics and electricity we are interested in the effects—the light and the power—that may be produced. And engaged in these activities, here and there may be found an occasional earnest student delving into causation, seeking to know something of noumenon as well as phenomenon.

Two thousand years ago there appeared upon the scene of human events a Christian metaphysician who saw beyond the physical senses of men, and beheld causation as vested in God, and in God alone. The so-called physical laws, with their limitations, were seen by him not to be laws at all, but simply mortal beliefs. Mrs. Eddy, who wrote the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," says on page 313 that "Jesus of Nazareth was the most scientific man that ever trod the globe. He plunged beneath the material surface of things, and found the spiritual cause." Jesus reiterated in his ministry the foundational teaching of the first chapter of Genesis, that God made the universe and man. This creation was good,—"very good," as is stated in the Scriptural text. In other words, creation must be, is, perfect, because God is perfect. Man is His image and likeness. Thus man is spiritual; for God is Spirit. Man must, therefore, necessarily reflect the divine Mind; and so man is perfect.

The first duty of man is to think the thoughts of God. This includes no evil at all. The Bible teaches that God is "of purer eyes than to behold evil." He therefore could not have created that which his eyes cannot behold. Evil is merely a phenomenon of so-called mortal mind, hellish and not a reality. Evil is as the darkness that was upon the face of the deep," mentioned in the first

"Think truly, and thy thoughts shall the world's famine feed; Speak truly, and each word of thine shall be a fruitful seed; Live truly, and thy life shall be a great and noble creed."

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

## With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

&lt;p

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1923

## EDITORIALS

SECRETARY HOOVER's opinion that Japan will very speedily recover from the disaster which for the moment

seems to have overwhelmed that people, will be shared by all who understand and appreciate the Japanese character. Indomitable in courage, indefatigable in energy and unexcelled in efficiency, the Japanese during their comparatively brief

life as members of the society of what we are accustomed to call civilized nations, have made strides in material progress possibly unparalleled in the history of the world. There is every reason to believe that the results of the cataclysm of nature from which its greatest city suffered will be swiftly obliterated, and that Japan will regain its position in the commercial world as fast, to use a local illustration, as did San Francisco after the somewhat similar disaster which overwhelmed it in 1906.

In recognizing these facts there should be no inclination to underestimate the great need for material help from the people of the civilized world which exists at present. The immediate results of the shock must be alleviated. Food, clothing, and shelter must be provided for more than 100,000 refugees. A great body of Japanese must live on the contributions of charity until industry can be reorganized, and the avenues of self-support reopened. All this will unquestionably be accomplished by the other peoples of the world, and it is already apparent that the United States is leading in that charitable activity—as indeed it should since it, of all the Western nations, is today in the most prosperous state.

But when the need for immediate charity is past, it will be found that the well-known Japanese genius for organization and for efficiency will cause the prosecution of the work of restoration to be speeded in a way never before shown. Freed from any necessity of sharing in extravagant expenditures for armament and for the extension of frontiers, the Japanese can now devote to the restoration of their internal prosperity and industry the talents which had already advanced them from the position of an isolated nation to that of one of the world's great powers. Not infrequently out of seeming disaster comes great permanent advantage. It will not be astonishing if a quarter of a century hence the date of the great earthquake shall be looked back upon in Japan as the beginning of an era of unexampled progress.

ANNOUNCEMENT that full agreement has been reached between the anthracite coal mine operators and the union miners assures a speedy resumption of production. All that remains is the acceptance of the terms approved by the union leaders by the tri-state convention of union delegates, to be held either at Scranton or Wilkes-Barre, and the formal execution of the wage contract by the representatives of the miners and the operators. It is declared that the men, who clearly should not have been called from their work at all while there remained a probability that an agreement would be reached, will return to the mines in about ten days. While it is not admitted by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, who was present at the final conference presided over yesterday by Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, acting as intermediary at the request of President Coolidge, it is clearly indicated that concessions made by the miners were prompted by the conviction on their part that their action in striking at this time met with almost unanimous public disapproval. It is not so apparent that the operators were responsive to any such consideration.

The greatest obstacle to be overcome in reaching an agreement on the terms proposed by the Governor was the difference between the demands of the mine union leaders regarding wage advances and the terms tentatively outlined in the Pinchot schedule. There remained also the matter of the "check-off," the system under which the employers heretofore have consented to deduct from the wages of the miners and pay to the union officials the weekly or monthly dues of the employed members. There has long been serious opposition on the part of the employers to this plan, and equally stubborn insistence by the union upon its recognition and continuance. Now the miners have receded from this position.

Some concessions in the matter of higher compensation to contract miners have likewise been made by the employers, and it has been agreed for the miners that those employed at day wages will accept the 10 per cent advance proposed by the Pinchot plan. With agreement reached on these points, it is announced that there will be a speedy resumption of work in all the mines now idle. Then will come the test of Governor Pinchot's proposal that the added cost of producing the coal be absorbed by the operators of the mines and the carriers and distributors, at a ratio of about ten cents a ton by the operators and fifty cents a ton by the railroads and middlemen, jointly. Officials of the coal-carrying roads are quoted as declaring that they will not be able to absorb any portion of this amount. Next it will be in order, no doubt, for the dealers to make a similar pronouncement, in the hope that the public will assume the added burden of cost, just as it has been compelled to do in the past.

On the grounds of expediency, which, speaking plainly, means making the best of a wrong situation, it may be necessary for the consumer to pay the added cost. An assured fuel supply at an increased cost is preferable to no coal at all at a low price. But it would be well for the American people to emphasize their determination that submission, if compelled, is but a temporary expedient. By some means the way must be found to

insure to the consumer a freer use of those natural commodities which are available in such abundance and which are essential to the public comfort and welfare. The conviction persists that coal should be cheaper, rather than dearer, and that it should be abundant, rather than scarce.

WHEN Marc Antony assured his emotional Roman auditors that "the evil that men do lives after them," while "the good is oft interred with their bones," he was winging a rhetorical arrow at a partisan mark. Burke spoke more truly when he said of the great Chatham: "His work will long outlive him." And quite the same thought must occur to anyone who has followed the Sino-Japanese developments of the last eight years, in connection with the passing of Admiral Baron Kato. Chief of Tokyo's Government only for a brief fourteen months, he did more than merely leave an impress for good upon that scant period: he widened and deepened the influence for ordered neighborliness between the two mighty states on the western seaboard of the Pacific in a way genuine enough long to endure.

For a decade and more it has been entirely clear that the one real menace to the peace of the Far East lay not at all in what might be called a "usual" racial antipathy between the Japanese and Chinese, but to a distinctly unusual, exaggerated, and utterly selfish high-handedness in the official Japanese dealings with China, carried through by the militaristic faction, dominant in the insular Empire since the century came in. Under the guidance of such sound-thoughted men as Ozaki, there has appeared in the Mikado's realm a school of opinion more sane than this of "the Junkers," but, till Kato's day, it had been unable to gain effective foothold in executive circles. Now and again, and increasingly, its voice has been heard, but its achievements had been of lesser sort and of no more than momentary kind.

Kato, a navy man and of conservative family, well might have been expected to side with the imperialists; caste and hereditary tendencies might have seemed to insure no less. But he showed clearly, as did Lord Chatham, that inherited habits of thought do not cloud the vision of true statesmanship—that Simon-pure patriotism is of too broad a view to feed upon the parochial food of self-seeking.

So it came to pass that the brief Administration so lately closed was marked by what may equally well be termed a fine international altruism and a far-sighted appreciation of what must be his country's ultimate highest good. Never for an instant forgetting Japan's vital interests in the vast Republic lying beyond the Yellow Sea, and supporting those interests consistently, he yet did much to wipe away the black opinion of Japan held bitterly in China—thanks to the arrogance of the mainland moves made by such men as Goto and (above all) that other Kato, of the "Twenty-One Demands."

Japan is not weaker in China because of the withdrawal of troops, of the settlement of the Shantung imbroglio, of the postal readjustments and other like acts, all of which are to be set down on the credit side of the Kato Ministry's ledger. To the contrary, it is stronger. When, with maturing time, the relations between the two peoples are again as friendly as they ought to be and will be, that restoration of proper mutuality of views and policies will be seen to have been due, in considerable degree, to the man whose premiership has so recently been brought to a too early close. Baron Kato was not the mere captain of a party; he was a statesman leading his countrymen along the road of continuing progress.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE has given ample and gratifying assurance of his determination to carry out the enforcement program outlined by his predecessor in authorizing the Federal Prohibition Commissioner to proceed with arrangements for the conference between the President and the governors of the several states to consider methods of co-operation. This conference had been agreed upon before President Harding's departure for Alaska, the purpose being to outline, if possible, uniform regulations to be adopted by the states in supplementing the efforts of federal officials in compelling obedience to the national law. While it is true that in many states more drastic regulations have recently been passed by the legislatures, in other states there continues a laxity which is hindering that complete enforcement which is desired.

In the forthcoming conference an opportunity will be given to compare methods and accomplishments, probably with the result that encouragement will be given those who have been slow in making effective the remedies provided. Incidentally there has been furnished a conclusive answer to those who have sought to make it appear that President Coolidge would be inclined to regard somewhat indifferently any effort to bring about greater activity in support of the enforcement of this particular law. The supposition that he would condone a continued disregard for the law was groundless. His political career is a superstructure whose very foundation is laid upon unquestioning obedience to the law, if for no other reason than that it is the law. But men of the Coolidge type do not excuse their unyielding regard for the law upon any theory of mere blind obedience. They see in the law the expression of the considered judgment of the representative majority of the democracy which enacts it. Thus it becomes an inviolable edict, the breaking or disregard of which is unthinkable.

The inclination is to believe that in so far as it is within the power of President Coolidge to compel general observance of the prohibition law, that law will be enforced. With an increasing public sentiment in the states favorable to a more rigid regard for the law, it

would not be surprising to see federal agents held to a stricter account in those cities where regulations have been overridden with apparent impunity. The rule of "law and order," not so long ago the outstanding feature of President Coolidge's administration of the Chief Executive's office in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, seems likely to become a recognized feature of his activities in behalf of the Nation as a whole.

FIRST of pianists Vladimir de Pachmann rates himself, if remarks he is reported to have made in New York faithfully represent his views. First, indeed, he has for a long time regarded himself, unless close friends of his have misunderstood or misquoted him. What he said to reporters on the day of his arrival in the United States from Europe, and said again the day after, is what he has been telling his intimate associates for years, only in different words. His comparison of himself and a famous contemporary performer in the terms, "So-and-so makes the money, but I play the piano," has become a part of what may be called de Pachmann legend.

There is nothing noteworthy, then, in the artist's assertion of his superiority; certainly nothing novel. More interesting by a good deal is his indication of the relative order in which those below him stand. Busoni, for example, is ranked as merely a good player; and Rachmaninoff as player in the second or even the third line. Such classifications must strike many persons who have heard all the distinguished pianists of the time as possessing a sort of reasonableness; though scarcely anybody could be imagined presumptuous enough to declare them openly, except the first of pianists himself.

The thing that most musicians will probably regard as extraordinary in the artist's comment is that portion which refers to composers, particularly that which touches upon Godowsky. What Mr. de Pachmann apparently hopes to maintain in the court of critical opinion is, that Godowsky is one of the great composers of all time. When thus expresses himself, he may be said to contradict his original claim. In commanding Godowsky to the attention of the public as belonging in the company of Beethoven, Schumann, and Chopin, he undoubtedly sets himself down as one of the great multitude of pianists, and no longer sets himself up as the first of them all. He merely shows himself forth as a conservative, unfriendly to progress in composition, like the majority of the nineteenth-century virtuosi of the piano who were brought up under the influence of Liszt. He recognizes the music of Godowsky as great, because it is conceived in the idiom of the past. For Godowsky has never sought a place, nor has he ever been granted one, among those who represent modern movements in composition.

But take Mr. de Pachmann on his own ground, as a performer of the old school—as an interpreter of the works of Chopin, for example, and of certain sonatas of Beethoven—and everybody will admit that he plays the piano, no matter who makes the money.

## DePachmann's Estimate of Himself

## Education in America

By WILLIAM A. ROBSON

[Mr. Robson was one of a small party of European students who recently made a tour of American colleges.]

LONDON, Aug. 21 (Special Correspondence)—The old saying that "the drop is in the ocean as the ocean is in the drop" is as true of education as it is in regard to most other things. And thus it seemed to me, at the end of a long tour of the colleges and universities of America, that the very essence of much of what I had seen was contained in a trifling incident which had occurred at the very beginning of my pilgrimage, shortly after arriving in the United States. We were in a train; and during a rather long halt at an important station a lad about seventeen years old entered the coach, selling candy and biscuits. I bought a trifle; and we entered into friendly conversation.

"You see this tray," he said, nodding his head at the board upon which his wares were displayed. "Well, it's all laid out on well thought out lines. These packets of crackers are really all the same size, but if I place this lot, which are more expensive, horizontally to the fellow that's looking them over, they look larger and he buys them. Then there's the question of color. All this green in front is soothing. . . ." At this point he produced from his pocket a somewhat greasy textbook on the methods of salesmanship, and triumphantly pointed out to me the diagrams and chapters on which his methods were based. Then he explained that he "went to college" at a local commercial school together with a friend, who also, it appeared from his description, would not for long be engaged in his present humble calling of selling magazines.

There lay a threefold significance in this incident. In the first place, it illustrated in a striking manner that amazing belief in education which has gripped the American Nation in a way that astounds the visitor from the Old World. The desire and the determination to "know that you know" has permeated American life to such an extent as to make it the most efficient in the world, and higher education has been popularized and made accessible to the mass of the people to a degree unknown in England.

My friend with the candy tray was only getting a few crumbs from the educational loaf, but what he was getting was better than nothing. And I felt that this, too, applied; though in a lesser degree, to many of the teeming thousands of students that one met attending full-time courses in the minor colleges throughout the country.

Observe, in the second place, that our friend in the coach said that he and his friend "went to college" together. If one Englishman says that of another everyone knows almost exactly what it means. It signifies that the two men were contemporary members of one of the twenty-five or thirty universities which exist in Great Britain, and that they resided in or attended one or another of the several colleges of which those universities are each composed. After making due allowance for the special antiquity, traditions and residential life of Oxford and Cambridge, the main outlines of the English university system are comparatively uniform. You have a large university situated in an important city, licensed by a charter from the Crown to confer degrees, and giving instruction in the arts and natural sciences and the "professional schools" of medicine, law, and so forth. The only exceptions to this are the three or four "university colleges" which are really embryonic universities and which have no power of conferring degrees.

In the United States, if one man or woman says of another, "we were at college together," no one really knows what that statement means. It may signify that they attended a small coeducational college in the middle west. It may mean that they underwent a purely technical training at one of the institutes of technology. It may mean, if they are women, that they spent three or four years together at a woman's college, such as Vassar or Bryn Mawr. It may mean that they went to one of the great eastern universities, like Harvard, Yale, or Princeton. Or it may mean quite a number of other alternatives. The system of higher education in the United States is, in fact, less uniform structurally and more diverse than anywhere else in the world; and no observer can fail to be struck by the difficulty of making generalizations which shall be true of the system as a whole. Moreover, in no other country is the power of awarding degrees so lightly conferred.

Let us return for a moment to our lad with the candy and consider the nature of his studies. The more extensively I journeyed among American colleges the more inevitable it seemed that he was studying one of the "applied" subjects—e.g., the methods of salesmanship—and took, as he confessed to me, but scant interest in the acquisition of knowledge merely for its own sake. If he had been an English lad, he might have been attending some of the University Extension lectures, or one of the Workers' Educational Tutorial Classes, but he would probably have been studying history, or literature, or pure economics. He might have even acquired a degree, like a certain policeman in Edinburgh; but in England his studies would be less likely to be such as would be of use to him economically than in America.

Now the American university system is not a mere machine for enabling boys and girls to earn their living any more than the English university is a place where youth imbibes a store of exquisitely useless knowledge concerning civilizations that have passed away. But in America it is nevertheless true that the college atmosphere is more utilitarian, in the sense that education is regarded as a method of learning how to do things rather than of learning a way of how to look at things. And hence in the world of action the American student is a far more accomplished person than his English cousin: he can drive an automobile and use a typewriter; in association with his fellows he runs a newspaper and raises enormous sums of money to build stadiums; he is specifically taught how to speak in public. He learns law and agriculture and commerce and medicine and dentistry with a thoroughness that compels admiration and which makes one feel that the American university is in closer touch with the economic life of the Nation than is the case in England. But his cultural development and social outlook are not equal to those of the average English student. In England the university is a microcosm of the larger life of the Nation, particularly in its literary, social, and political aspects. Every political party and every religious organization has a branch society in almost every university, not organized from above (like the Y. M. C. A. in America) but arising as a spontaneous growth among the students themselves. All the great questions of the day, political, social, religious, literary, and economic, are discussed eagerly and with a familiarity which is not to be found in the average American college; and the special representative of the universities in Parliament gives a background of reality to these activities. The English university is consequently in closer touch with the political and social life of the Nation than is the case in the United States.

## Editorial Notes

IT WAS Jack Kemble who, in 1833, warned Alfred Tennyson that "he had a touch of mathematics in him"; and readers of the Eversley edition of the Works realize from the copious notes what was the Laureate's obsession for accuracy. Mr. Harold Nicholson, in his brilliant book on "Tennyson," records one delicious instance of Mr. Tennyson's habit. "In the first 'Locksley Hall,'" he writes, "he had indulged in the following simile:

Let the great world spin for ever down the ringing grooves of change.

Most people would have left it at that. Not so Tennyson. The inspiration of the verse had been drawn from a railway engine and had been rendered inaccurately; for it appears that railway engines do not, as he had at first supposed, run in grooves. So he confesses his mistake in a note: "When I went by the first train from Liverpool to Manchester (1830) I thought that the wheels ran in a groove. It was a black night, and there was such a vast crowd round the train at the station that we could not see the wheels. Then I made this line."

A CONCLUSION reached by Edmund Wilson, writing in The Forum, on Harvard, Princeton, and Yale, regarding these three great centers of learning, namely, that they have one thing in common, financial difficulties, is chiefly significant because of the reason he attributes to the fact. This reason is that, whatever their minor divergencies may be, they are all still carrying on the tradition of a humanism and of an aristocratic training which is fast disappearing from the world. It may be argued that more people are being educated today than ever before, but the answer to this is that fewer persons are being finely educated. This, however, does not necessarily mean that culture in America is declining, any more than that it is on the upgrade; rather it indicates that it is changing its style and direction. And if this is the tendency of the age, those institutions of learning or culture which are not rising to meet the need of the hour are practically bound to find themselves financially embarrassed.

THE Studentsky Domov—an international student settlement in Prague, Czechoslovakia, numbers a membership of nearly 5000, of twenty-three nationalities. It is student-controlled and student-operated, and the enthusiastic manner in which Bulgarians and Jews, Germans and French, Czechs and Poles, and Russians co-operate for its success has made it a veritable hostelry of good will. A recent bulletin from the Studentsky Domov indicates that the institution is practically self-supporting and is broadening its activities.